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SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1858.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

FEW things go so much to prove the essentially domestic character of the English people as the interest which is universally felt in the approaching marriage of the eldest daughter of the Queen-We profess to be a democratic nation; and, in some of the ruder and rougher talk which our political system is so apt to generate, some of us affect to sneer at the Regal institution which forms the apex of our governing system; but, in our heart of hearts, there is scarcely a man-certainly not a woman (and that is not a small consideration)-among us who does not cherish Royalty and its belongings, and acknowledge it as an influence. This feeling existed in reigns when Sovereigns owed little or nothing to personal prestige, when stripped of the trappings of their office; and it has increased during the sway of her present Majesty in a very natural proportion to the admirable picture of family life which the Palace of our Sovereign presents to the world. At all times there are rumours, more or less vague, floating about with respect to the exact and healthy organisation of the Royal household; of the careful but enlarged educational plan which pervades the bringing up of those sons and daughters of the Queen who are destined, for good or for evil, to be intertwined in all the relations of English life, moral, social, and political. We need only to look back to the last half century in order to see how much the princes of the family of George III. were mixed up with our concerns. some way or the other they were always before the public. It is not unreasonable to assume that the precedents in their cases

are likely to be followed, and that we have before us the expectation of a number of Royal Generals and Admirals, perhaps a proximate Commander-in-Chief and Lord High Admiral; and it should be with no common interest that we should watch the training as well as the growth of the rising generation of Princes of the blood Royal. Happily, as far as we can learn-and we learn a good deal-nothing can be more in accordance with parental duty and regal obligation than the course pursued towards the youthful scions of the Royal family, who will probably live among us and become component parts of the body politic of this country. We recognise the proper infusion of that manly tone which pervades the education of English lads when we hear of the manner in which the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred ride up to hounds; and we see indications of another kind of training as much or more English in its way when we learn that the Prince of Wales takes the chair at the Royal Institution on the occasion of Professor Faraday's lectures. It is not altogether unnoticeable either that Prince Alfred is gaining a knowledge of the art of playing the host, by presiding at a series of little dinners at his private residence; for, if his destination is to be the Navy, we are aware that one of the acts in relation to the keeping up at once the discipline and the amenities of the service is comprehended in the rule by which the Captain of every ship of war daily dispenses the hospitalities of his table Besides which an officer of our Navy is as often (indeed more often) called upon to exercise the functions of a diplomatist as of a belligerent; and no one will deny the value of an accomplished host in the lubrication of diplomatic difficulties. The

daughters of the Queen are, of course, less prominently before the public than those of the Princes, whose adolescence is fast expanding into virility; but not the less are we confident of their careful nurture in every womanly virtue, as well as those acquirements and accomplishmentf which are a matter of course. The announcement of the marriage of the Princess Royal, now some twelve months or so ago, naturally concentrated the public interest upon her; and there is probably not a matron in the country who has not realised to herself some of that sensation, half anxious, half proud, which must flutter about the heart of all mothers with daughters to marry. Viewed, however, as a question for the public, the subject of the marriage of the Princess Royal has been much considered, and on the whole it has met with general approval. Looking at the position which England has held in the world, the marriages of our Princesses Royal for many a long year have not, perhaps, been equal to their pretensions or fortunate in their results.

Our memory of the chronicles of the eldest daughters of our Sovereigns seldom ranges much further back than the time when Elizabeth, the wife of the Elector Palatine, created a sensation in Europe by her conduct in the struggle which her not too worthy husband waged for the crown of Bohemia—a struggle on which James I, looked so apathetically, because politically; and perhaps no more courtier-like bound could be given to our retrospect, inasmuch as to their descent from this Princess the reigning family owe the throne of Great Britain. The eldest daughter of Charles I., by her marriage with the Sovereign of Holland, and as the mother of that Prince of Orange who became so famous as



William III., who himself also sought and gained an alliance with a Princess Royal of England, was indirectly the means of influencing, in an immense degree, the fortunes of this country.

At the accession of George I. to the throne of England, his eldest daughter, Sophia Dorothy, had been for some years married to the Elector of Brandenburg, afterwards King of Prussia, and so never held the title of Princess Royal, Anne, daughter of George II., again cemented the more ancient English alliance with the Royal family of Holland by her marriage with the then Prince of Orange; and the catalogue of the past is closed with the name of Charlotte Matilda, eldest daughter of George III., and wife of the Grand Duke, afterwards King, of Wurtemberg. In the last three hundred years, then, we can only count five Princesses Royal; and within that period the exclusively Protestant character of the State has considerably narrowed the matrimonial sphere which was open to them; and, with the exception, perhaps, of that of Mary with William III., none of their alliances can bear any comparison with that which is now about to take place. At times one hears a murmur about the matching of our Princesses with foreign husbands, and it is sometimes hinted that they might do better to marry at home. Without entering into the question of policy which is supposed to be involved in Royal alliances, and to the effect of which, if there is anything in the experience we have had of them, a great deal too much weight is doubtless attached, we would suggest that there are reasons and to spare why such an idea should not be entertained. Imagine the jealousy with which a member of our aristocracy, already potential by his rank and wealth, would be regarded if he held the position of son-in-law to the Queen. In fact, no man who understands anything of the inner workings of life, constituted as mankind even in this country now is, would ever seriously advocate that most dangerous of domestic experi. ments, a matrimonial mésalliance in any walk of life, and far less in the highest. At least no one can complain that, in the instance of the marriage of the Princess Royal, the fitness of things has not been reasonably considered. Of a suitable age, of excellent disposition, and of well-cultivated mind, and direct heir to one of the five great kingdoms of Europe, Prince Frederick William's pretensions ought to satisfy the most exigent of matchmakers. If little stress is to be laid on the notion that these nuptials will tend to bring into closer cohesion an old and faithful political alliance which circumstances have of late tended a little to dissever, at least it ought to have any value in that respect which belongs to it; and if, as we are led to believe, that the union which is about to take place is in reality one in which the feelings and hearts of the Royal lady and her suitor are engaged, there is everything to satisfy the requirements of the occasion; and it is not to be taken as a drawback that her Royal Highness must, ere long, in the course of nature, be the Queen of Prussia. Considered, then, from every point of view, this Royal marriage is an auspicious inaugurating event in the new year. In the homes of England it creates a peculiar interest; and the only regret which seems to be felt in the matter is that the ceremonial will be comparatively private. The country would perhaps have been better pleased with a public celebration in our great cathedral church, and with a procession through the streets of the metropolis. If that be so, we may venture to remind those who hold that opinion that, in the first place, the ceremony as now proposed is more in accordance with our habits as connected with the marriage of a very young woman, which usually partakes as much as possible of the character of a family celebration; in the next place, the season of the year is not particularly well adapted for a public demonstration; and, lastly, it should be remembered that any such pageant as has been hinted at could only be got up with the sanction of Parliament. Let us, then, be content with wishing that all happiness and all good, both to the high contracting parties themselves and to the nations to which they respectively belong, may spring out of this union-founded, as it would seem to be, on good sense, good policy, and personal esteem and affection.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT SALERNO.

THE town of Salerno, situated at the northern extremity of the Gulf to which it gives name, has been greatly injured by the earthquake which has visited the greater part of the kingdom of Naples. The afflicting details of this awful visitation have already appeared in our Journal. On the first night of the catastrophe the shocks were per-Journal. On the first night of the calastrophe the shocks were perpetual at Salerno. Here, one account states, a great number of houses, including the Palace of the Intendenza, and the quarters of the gendarmerie, were severely affected; while the belfry and church of Saldina gave way, occasioning the death of two women. Another account states that in Salerno many buildings, including two churches, are seriously damaged; and near Salerno a church and belfry have fallen, killing two ladies.

We engrave a View of one of the principal portions of Salerno. The old city is irregularly and bally built: the cathedral alone remains to mark the importance of Salerno in the middle ages; but much of its characteristic architecture has been destroyed. The other churches contain little worthy of observation. Some of the public buildings are, hiowever, remarkable for their architecture.

Doctors' Commons.—On Monday, the 11th inst., Lord Cranworth's Act for the new Court of Probate will come into operation. Many important changes have been judiciously made, and the business more equally divided; new appointments have been filled up, and given to gentlemen of practical experience selected from the leading offices in the profession. Sinceures are all abolished; two, if not three, of the senior clerks who have been many years in the registry, one for upwards of half a century, the others nearly that time, are expected to retire on liberal pensions. The registrars are C. Dyneley, Dr. Bayford, and C. J. Middleton, There is a new feature in the arrangement of this court-namely, that of a correspondence department, under the direction of C. D. Bedford, which promises to work very beneficially. Several extra examiners will necessarily be appointed to the Will-office. In consequence of the confined space allotted to this ancient office of public record, and to carry into effect these new arrangements, it has become necessary to take possession of the premises at the entrance of the present office, as well as other buildings adjoining. Proctors, as well as solicitors, will have to be admitted to practice in the new court. The Divorce and Matrimonial Act, which also comes into operation on the 11th instant, will be under the superintendence of the same Judge, registrar, and officers. It is currently reported that proceedings in several suits are waiting to be instituted in the new court very early after its opening—one house alone having instructions for no less than five suits. The orders and rules, with the schedule of fees, may be obtained at the Queen's printers.

WILLS, &C.—Henry Crowley, Esq., Croyden, Surrey, £60,000. Doctors' Commons .- On Monday, the 11th inst., Lord Cran-

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Wills, &c.—Henry Crowley, Esq., Croyden, Surrey, £60,000.

W. Greenwood, Esq., Ingleton, York, £30,000, within the province of Canterbury. 'V. Woodrooffe, Esq., Lincoln's Inn, £25,000. Miss Eleanor Kemp, of Newcastle-upon-Trent, has bequeathed the following legacies to institutions of that town:—the Infirmary for the Sick and Lame, Kemale Penitentiary. Dispensary, Town Missionary Society, Out-Benefit Society for Married Women in their Confinement, £100 each; the Aged Fernale Society, Indigent Sick, Ragged Schools, Reformatory Schools, £50 to each; to the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, £100: London Bible Society, Church Missionary Society, Pastoral Aid, and Religious Tract Society, £50 to each.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

SELDOM, of late years at all events, has New Year's-day been so brilliant in the way of external effect and movement in Paris as it has on the present occasion. Indeed the stir and excitement out of doors have been rather detrimental to home hospitality, and people have laid out so much money on étrennes that not a great deal has remained to be disposed of in other ways. A good deal of disappointment has been experienced by the non-fulfilment of the hope, which amounted almost to an expectation, that a general amnesty would be accorded to the press, several representatives of which have been in the course of the past year laid under more or less heavy punishments in the way of suspension during stated periods. At the Jour de l'an reception at the Tuileries nothing particularly worthy of note occurred. The Empress wore a magnificent train of velvet nearly covered with gold embroidery, and was glittering with diamonds. The Russian Princess Joussoufrass was remarkable for probably the finest parure of rubies in the world, Madame Walewska for her emeralds, and a variety of other splendid dresses and jewels were displayed on this occasion. One unhappy lady tumbling over her train was the most exciting event of the reception. On Friday took place the first Court ball.

The statement appearing in some of our English journals that it is proposed to give a sête at the Tuileries, principally to the English in Paris, on the occasion of the Princess Royal's marriage, seems to have no foundation; at all events nothing is known of it here.

A discovery has been made of certain letters addressed by bodies of the ouvriers to the scholars of the Polytechnic school inciting them to an insurrectionary movement. The time certainly does not seem ripe for this sort of thing at present. However, the thing is stated and pretty generally believed as a fact.

Mr. Charles Reade has been actively and successfully engaged in a trial against what he terms "pirates," who have interfered with an arrangement entered into between him and the authors of a piece, 'Les Pauvres de Paris," for a translation of the said piece. The French press highly applauds Mr. Reade's virtuous indignation, and, moreover, believes and accepts certain assurances to the effect that if France chooses to change the existing law of international copyright she can easily do so, "as she is in a position to obtain much from England," and that the Queen can at once alter the treaty without having recourse to Parliament. With regard to literary piracy, some few of those who have read Mr. Reade's "The Course of True Love," &c., must be irresistibly reminded of a certain proverb relative to glass houses.

It is reported that the Emperor will probably send the grand cordon of the Order of the Legion of Honour to the Prince of Asturias, in exchange for that of the Golden Fleece offered by the Queen of Spain to the Prince Imperial.

All Paris society is running wild after a certain Baron de Guldenstübbe and his sister, who are said to equal, if they do not surpass, Mr. Hume in the influence they possess over the spirits of the air, and in the facility, frequency, and marvellousness of their communications with them. It seems that "Red Gauntlet" reveals to them, by means of direct writings, a host of startling events, prophecies, &c.; and, in short, the wind is more than overturned in that direction in Paris. Among other miracle-workers is a Moldavian Prince, whose magnetic powers are such that he has only to present a flower to any one to subject them instantly to his influence.

At last the question relative to the immensely talked-of piece of M. Emile de Girardin, "La Fille du Millionaire," which the Théâtre Français was so desirous to obtain, is finally settled. The play, which is in three acts and in prose, has been purchased by M. Véron, to appear in his new paper, L'Intelligence.

The first number of the religious journal L'Univers for the new year opens with a savagely, abusive, personal attack from the pen of its presiding saint, M. Louis Veuillot, on M. de Lamartine. Rarely do the pages of the lowest libelling journals, to whatever nation they may belong, display such richness of vituperation, such coarseness of malignant expression: eight columns of the saintly publication are devoted to this most Christian article.

Madame Ristori is in Paris, but, with the exception of a representation of "Maria Stuarda," for the benefit of Massel, on the 13th, will not play before April. The Theatre Français requiring important repairs, it is arranged that, while these are taking place in the course of the summer, the whole company will give a series of representations in London. The opéra buffa of Rossini's youth, "Bruschino," has an enormous success at the Bouffes Parisiennes. But the monster spectacle of the season is the piece preparing at the Cirque, "Turlututu, Chapeau Pointu," which has been in progress since the summer of 1856.

The Emperor and Empress held a reception on New Year's-day at the Palace of the Tuileries in the usual manner. At twelve o'clock their Majesties proceeded in grand state to the chapel of the Palace, and heard mass, after which they returned to their apartments. At one o'clock the Emperor again left his apartment, and passed before the circle of the Ambassadors, the members of which were presented to his Majesty by the Grand Master of the Ceremonies. Such members of the French diplomatic body as are at present in Paris were received after the foreign Ambassadors. The Moniteur of Saturday contains long lists of nominations, promotions, and gifts of the military medal on occasion of the Jour de l'an.

Prince Napoleon gave a grand dinner on the same day, at the Palais Royal, to the general efficers who took part in the war in the Crimea.

The Emperor has received two letters—one from the King of Bavaria, the other from his brother Prince Luitpold—thanking his Majesty for the presentation of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour to the Prince.

In consequence of a slight indisposition of her Majesty the Empress, the ball appointed to take place on Wednesday last was postponed to

the ball appointed to take place on Wednesday last was postponed to aturday (to-day). Mdlle. Rachel died near Cannes on Sunday night, in the 37th year

of her age. We shall give a memoir of the great actress next week.

Baron Rothschild has placed 60,000 pounds weight of bread at the
disposal of the Paris municipality for the poor.

SPAIN.

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The Gazette publishes a decree granting to the Finance Minister supplementary credits for nearly forty millions of reals.

A Royal decree, published in the Gazette, authorises the Government to receive the taxes and to pay the Treasury bonds in 1858, until the approbation of the Cortes.

The Madrid letters state that the question of the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies is the principal topic discussed in political circles. The Government papers state that if any factious opposition is offered at the opening of the Session the Chamber of Deputies will be dissolved.

PORTUGAL.

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No cases of fever have been reported since the 22nd ult. The total of the official reports during 105 days, commencing on the 9th of Saptember, amounted to 13482 cases of fever and 4750 deaths. The weather at Lisbon was clear, cold, and bracing, with only one day's rain during the whole month of December. The Board of Health has given clean bills to vessels leaving the port, and business is beginning to flow again in its old channels. There now appears to be a general movement into the city, and a feeling of animation and confidence seems to be. The most laudable measures are being taken for the relief of the sufferers, and the list of subscriptions shows some amounts

which speak well for the hearts of the givers. Many people who were-formerly resident in Lisbon, but who for a long time have resided else-where, have sent large sums to be distributed in charity. The Cortes are sitting, but no transactions of interest can be reported, the House being very thinly attended.

NAPLES.

According to the Deutschland of Vienna, new efforts are being made to put an end to the dissension between Naples and the Western Powers. Austria, in particular, it adds, is taking advantage of her present friendly relations with England to bring about that result.

We learn from Naples, under date of the 2nd inst., that shocks of an earthquake and vibrations of the earth are felt almost every day. On the 1st inst. two violent shocks occurred, and others equally severe-succeeded the disastrous ones of the 16th December on the 28th and 29th ult. No serious accident has taken place; but the public panic is intense and general. The King passed the nights of the 28th and 29th ult. in Naples. PRUSSIA.

The regency of the Prince of Prussia is to be prolonged. On Christmas-eve the King made an affectionate communication to that effect to his august brother. It is not known whether the prolongation will be for a term, or for an unlimited period; probably the

latter.

"The President of the Council," says a Berlin letter, "has prepared a bill for the coming Session of the Prussian Chambers enacting that 2,000,000 of thalers (7,500,000 fr.) shall be annually applied, for afteen years, to the development of the navy. It is not intended to create a large fleet, but one equal at least in strength to the Danish one."

Prince Frederick William and the Princess Royal have subscribed 600 thalers to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Mayence explosion. The King of the Belgians has contributed to it 2500 fr. The Berlin subscription for this object has just been closed, after amounting to nearly 9500 thalers.

THE NUPTIALS OF PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM AND THE

In compliance with a recent invitation that has emanated from the English Court; most of the Princes of Prussia, who were already invited to the nuptials of the Princess Royal and the festivities that are to precede them, will proceed to England at an early date, so as to be enabled to participate in some shooting parties in the Highlands before the period of the London festivities commences. In addition to the noblemen and gentlemen already named as about to compose the suite of Prince Frederick William on occasion of his proceeding to Eagland to his nuptials, Count Redern has been invited to visit the Court of St. James's.

James's.

The British residents in Berlin are going to get up an address to the Princess Royal and to Prince Frederick William on occasion of their marriage and subsequent entryinto Berlin. The same may be said of our countrymen resident in Cologne and Bonn.

In Potedam the municipal authorities and the trades' companies are apparently no less busy than the Berliners in their preparations for the entry of the young couple into that city of palaces.

On Monday morning, the 8th of February, the Prince will conduct his bride to Charlottenburg, and present her to the King and Queen, previous to the entry into Berlin.

During the short period that the Prince and Princess will reside in Berlin they will occupy a splendid suite of apartments in the Royal Schloss, commanding a most attractive view over the Schloss brücke, up the whole vista of the "Unter den Linden." The residence that has been finally decided on for them in Potsdam during the summer is the so-called Cabinets-haus, where the Prince has of late resided when in Potsdam. in Potsdam.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

A letter from Berlin of the 29th ult., in the Cologne Gazette, says:—
"Denmark has replied provisionally to the representatives of England and Russia that the answer which she will make to the Germanic Diet, relative to the Duchies, will be of a nature to lead to a pacific solution of the creation." solution of the question." RUSSIA.

The Nord of Monday publishes a rescript, dated the 17th ult., addressed to the Governor-General of St. Petersburg, and signed by the Emperor Alexander, establishing a special committee in the government of St. Petersburg, to be composed of two members from each district, elected by and from the nobles possessing property in those districts, and of two members selected by the Governor-General of St. Petersburg from among the most enlightened proprietors, the whole presided over by the Marshal of the Government Noblesse, and to proceed immediately to the elekarstion, for the government of St. Peterse

Petersburg from among the most enlightened proprietors, the whole presided over by the Marshal of the Government Noblesse, and to proceed immediately to the elaboration, for the government of St. Petersburg, of the project already published intended to ameliorate the condition of the peasants. This rescript is elicited by an affirmative response on the part of the noblesse of the government of St. Petersburg to the circular of invitation addressed to all the governments by M. Lanskoi, Minister of the Interior. The noblesse of all the governments of the empire will, it is fully expected, express a similar readiness to execute the Emperor's wishes.

An official report of the further operations in the Salatavia, in the Caucasus, and some details of the late occurrences there, have just been published. The cutting through the wood between New Bacturai and Dylim was terminated; but behind the wood Schamyl had constructed on a hill a rather strong redoubt, the defence of which he had confided to Schamihal Naib of Bogobal, who had under his orders 12 naibs and about 3000 men, and the Russians had to sustain a very severe combat before they could ex pel the Circassions from it; when they had done so they drove the Ci reassians into a defile and attacked them with the bayonet. Schamihal and four other naibs, together with 350 of their men, were killed; the Russians had two captains wounded. The enemy afterwards evacuated the Salatavia, and proceeded towards Kurgeso and Almako, where the pri ncipal forces of Schamyl are collected. The Russians burned down Dylim and all the neighbouring villages, also all those near which there had been combats, and then they returned to their quarters. they returned to their quarters.

A commission on financial reform and the consolidation of the Turkish debt has been appointed.

On the 25th ult. the Grand Vizier returned a visit which M. Thou-

venel had paid him on the 23rd.

The Mucher is actively engaged in raising a corps of 5000 men on the banks of the Danube, and another force, to be called the Corps of

Reserve, at Sophia.

There is at this moment between the Ottoman and Greek Governments a subject of difference which makes some noise. A Greek fishing-boat, when getting under way from Constantinople, refused to permit the Custom-house officers to come on board, and the crew even levelled their muskets at the Capitan Pacha, who was walking on the

quay.

The escape of the Naib Emir Bey from Damascus and his arrival in Circassia having been published in the Turkish journals, the Russian Ambassador applied to the Porte to know whether the account were true, and at the same time complained of the support which the Circassians, enemies of Russia, met with from Turkey. The Turkish Government, in its vindication, published an official note, in which it severely blames the conduct of the Naib, and disavows any participation in his intricates.

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Letters from Bagdad announce the appearance of the cholera in that city, and that a number of deaths had already taken place. Accounts state that the smallpox had broken out with great violence at Adana, in Asia Minor, and the neighbourhood. About 4000 children had been attacked by the disease, of whom nearly 2000 had died.

UNITED STATES.

A resolution of Congress calling for all correspondence with reference to alleged losses by the bombardment of Greytown has been

adopted.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the appointment of Mr. Lamar, of Texas, as Minister to Central America.

Mr. Douglas, in the Senate, and Mr. Banks, in the House, introduced bills authorising the people of Kansas to form a State Government. A great and wide-spread defection has taken place in the Democratic party all through the free States. Fifty of the Democratic newspapers of the single State of Ohio have enlisted in the cause of Douglas and Walker against the Kansas policy of Mr. Buchanan. The State of Michigan (General Cass's State) has also wheeled into this revolutionary movement, and at a Democratic mass meeting "the great doctrine of State sovereignty" has been reaffirmed in favour of the policy of Walker and Douglas. The meeting was held in the town where the Secretary of State lives (Detroit), and the men who moved most conspicuously in the affair were the personal and political friends of General Cass.

Both Houses had agreed to a hill authorising the issue of Treasury notes to the amount of twenty million of dollars, bearing interest at 6 per cent; in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, redeemable in a year.

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Mr. Crittenden introduced into the Senate, on the 19th ult, a resolution providing an increase of import duties and the ascertainment of the amount of the dutiable value of imported goods by a new system. Congress adjourned on the 23rd ult to the 4th of January.

The frigate Jamestown had been ordered to Greytown. Captain Chatard, of the Saratoga, was to be suspended, for allowing Walker to lead

land.

Washington advices state that the Government have taken prompt action to crush Walker's filibustering movement. Orders have been issued to stop all vessels going to his relief.

At Mobile a revenue cutter fired into a new steamer, under the impression that she was a filibustering vessel.

There was a rumour that the depot at Fort Elavamire had been threatened by the Mormons, and that two companies of the United States' expedition had met with a reverse.

A vessel had been seized at New York on suspicion of being a slaver.

Mr. J. M. Buchanan, of Baltimore, is appointed Consul to Russia.
Governor Walker has sent his resignation to the Secretary of State, accompanied by an able vindication of his official acts as Governor of Kansas.

MEXICO.—The news from Mexico confirms the re-establishment of Comonitort's Government, the apparent restoration of order throughout the provinces, and the formal acknowledgment by the President of his election to the dictatorship. If he can sustain himself for a while longer, perhaps he may consolidate his power and give repose, for a period at least, to that distracted Republic. Advices from Mexico of December 3rd state that the vessels of war were to be armed again. The Indians in many northern States commit great ravages, The revolution in Campachy has been suppressed, the Island of Carmen having submitted to Government.

Australia.—The news brought by the Australian mails is not of much interest or importance. South Australia has experienced some Ministerial crises. The Torrens Ministry, as short-lived as its predecessor, has fallen; and the Hanson Ministry, which was to succeed it, is thus filled in by the Adelaide Weekly Despatch:—Mr. Finniss. Chief Secretary; Mr. Hanson, Attorney-General, and, also, Premier; Mr. Reynolds, Treasurer; Mr. Blyth, Commissioner of Crown Lands; Mr. Davenport, Commissioner of Public Works. The bill for legalising marriage with the sister of a deceased wife had passed both Houses, and was ready for transmission to his Excellency, either for his personal assent, or for remittance to England for the decision of her Majesty thereupon.—Both Houses of the Legislature of Victoria have passed the bill for the construction of railways. Trade is in a much depressed state. The stock of imports is increasing. The money market is becoming tighter. Wool is at 1s. 2d. to 2s. 2d. per 1b, with small arrivals. Last year's clip was considered a fair one. Tallow is nn good demand. Gold is a shade cheaper.—The accounts from Sydney state that trade is dull. Flour is quoted at £22 to £25 per ton. In groceries there was a slight reaction. Wool was lower. The tallow market was inactive. Money is getting tight. AUSTRALIA .- The news brought by the Australian mails is not

Zealand, to the end of September, by the ship Kenilworth, announce that Mr. Williamson has been re-elected Superintendent of the province, and it is expected that this event will have the effect of allaying the political ferment which for so long a time has obstructed the progress of the colony. It was considered that on the meeting of the Provincial Council an improved land scheme would be introduced calculated to meet the views of all parties.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE .- We have news from the frontier to October 4th and 6th. Upwards of 30,000 Kaffirs were then supposed to have passed into the colony. Some of them make good servants; 1147 are engaged on public works. The great Chief Krelli had asked for six cows and some seed to keep him and his family alive; and Sandilla had resigned his chieftainship, and offered himself as a policeman! The colony is peaceful and prosperous.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—The Moldavian Divan c'osed its sittings on Saturday, after having passed a vote of thanks to the protecting Powers. It has abolished the compulsory labour of peasants, and has voted the secularisation of ecclesiastical property.—A person who was at Bucharest on the 24th of December denies the correctness of the news of the Journal de Constantinople relative to the dissolution of the Wallachian Divan ad hoc on the 27nd. On the 24th the Divan held a sitting, at which it was resolved to adjourn until the middle of January.

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The Policy of Paraguay: Opening of the Rio Berahelo. An impression prevails in this country, among those not well informed on the subject, that the Government of Paraguay is opposed to the development of the national resources by means of foreign trade, and to the opening up to the commerce of the world the numerous rivers which flow through that Republic to the Rio Plata. Nothing can be more erroneous than this idea, as is fully demonstrated by the late correspondence between President Lopez and the Directors of the Society for the Navigation of the Rio Bermejo. The project of the society was submitted to the Paraguayan Government, and its co-operation sought in aid of the enterprise. Fresident Lopez, in his reply, assured the Directors that he regarded the realisation of the plan as a great and beneficial event for all the countries bordering on the Bermejo, and would give it all the support in his power, conformably with the treaty of July, 1856, between Paraguay and the Argentine Confederation. The navigation of the Bermejo is, by that treaty, common to the flags of both Republics, and the ascent of the river has already been made by an Argentine merchant steamer. The Government of Bolivia being equally desirous of the opening of the rivers, its only port at present being situated on the west coast, there can be no doubt that ere long the vast and teeming inland regions of South America will be free to the shipping and commerce of all nations. The advantages to be derived by the inhabitants from the opening of these rivers are incalculable, as they would be enabled to exchange their tobacco, cotton, sugar, indigo, hides, &c., for the manufactures of Europe.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

SUNDAY EVENING SERVICE AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—In accordance with previous announcement, Westminster Abbey was opened on Sunday evening, for the first time in its history, for evening service. Seven o'clock being the hour fixed for commencing the service, as early as six a large number of persons had assembled at the entrance where the congregation were to be admitted—namely, that adjacent to Westminster School and the end of Victoria-street, and at half-past six 2000 persons were waiting for admission outside the iron gate. The Abbey bedie commenced tolling for the service at half-past six; but the people were not admitted till about ten minutes later, and the result was that many persons, the females and a few children especially, experienced a very inconvenient degree of pressure from the multitude in the rear. The behaviour of all, however, was excellent, and the few policemen present had little difficulty in restoring order and preventing any casualty. The nave was brilliantly lighted by two rows of gaslights, provided expressly for the services to be inaugurated, no such modern invention having previously been witnessed within the Abbey walls. The pulpit was placed in the centre of the nave, about twenty yards from the choir, and the interval between these was partly occupied by the choristers and the clergy in attendance. The seats provided for the congregation consisted of chairs, which were all immediately occupied. Every part of the nave was filled, several hundreds of persons being compelled to stand; and there were probably in all upwards of 3000 people assembled. Divine service commenced at seven o'clock. Prayers were read by the Right Hon, and Ecv. Divine service commenced at seven o'clock. Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Haydon; and the scripture lessons by the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne. the Sub-Dean, with a voice of great power and clearness. At the conclusion of the prayers the Hundredth Psalm, new version, was sung by the choir and the congregation, the tune being the Old Hundredth. The sermon was preached by the Dean of Westminster.

THE EXETER HALL SERVICES.—On Sunday evening the first of a new series of Nonconformist services at Exeter Hall, assigned for the benefit of the working classes, took place in the spacious building, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Dr. Spence, Minister of the Independent chapel in the Poultry. The congregation was as large as it ever was during the old series.

chapel in the Politry. The congregation was as large as it ever was during the old series.

PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM FIRE,—On Monday Mr. Sampson Low, the secretary of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, laid before the committee the yearly return of the number of fires attended and lives saved by means of the escapes and conductors, from which it appears that, during the quarter ending March 31, 1857, there were 104 fires attended, and 21 lives saved. During the quarter ending September 30, 135 fires were attended, and 13 lives saved. During the quarter finishing the last night of the old year, 142 fires were attended, and 14 lives saved. The fire-escape brigade comprises a body of sixty well-disciplined men, who are visited whilst on duty by the inspectors of the several districts. This ensures their vigilance and attention to their duties. During the past year the society appears to have made rapid progress in their endeavours to provide fire-escape stations for the mctropolis. The number of stations quoted in the return of 1856 was 46; they now number 56. Three stations will shortly be added to the number—viz., at Tooley-street, London-bridge; Ratelifi-highway; and St. John's, Wapping. 431 persons have been saved from death by fire through the instrumentality of this society since 1843; and 3563 fires have been attended by the escapes. have been attended by the escapes.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL during the past year has sustained the Charing-cross Hospital during the past year has sustained the loss, by death, of upwards of thirty of its earliest and kindest supporters. The governors, deeply feeling these losses, and being very anxious for the welfare of the hospital, have considered it desirable to raise a permanent endowment fund, the better to ensure its future adequate maintenance. Some very kind donations have been given for this important object; and a liberal benefactor, desirous that it should be substantially promoted, has generously undertaken to give one hundred guineas if nineteen other donors would co-operate to the like amount. The governors, therefore, indulge the hope that the benevolent will assist their exertions by which the efficient maintenance of the hospital may be more effectually and permanently ensured. During the previous year there had been admitted for relief 17,700 sick and disabled poor, including 2901 cases of accident and emergency. Of these latter 334 were so dangerous as to require to be immediately admitted into the wards. The deaths in the hospital, the results chiefly of these accidents, were 89. dents, were 89.

dents, were 89.

Archifectural Exhibition.—There was a private view on Monday of the Architectural Exhibition in Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East, which opened to the public on Tuesday. A large portion of the walls is occupied with drawings and designs for competition for public works, among which there are fifty-four drawings of the competition for the Government offices, and thirty-six for the memorial church at Constantinople, exception having been made, in favour of the designs for those works, to the general rule that mone before exhibited in London are admissible. Among the general designs exhibited there are comparatively few for dwelling-houses, and in no instance is the cost of erection attached to such designs. One of the principal novelties in architectural design and construction is an iron corrugated and cellular church, designed by Mr. Digby Wyatt, and built by Messrs. Tupper and Co., by order of the East India Company, for exportation to Rangoon. On Monday evening there was a crowded conversazione to celebrate the opening meeting, at which Professor Cockerell delivered a short address on the adventages of the Architectural Exhibition.

The "Leviathan."—A renewed attempt has been made this

there was a crowded conversazione to celebrate the opening meeting, at which Professor Cockerell delivered a short address on the adventages of the Architectural Exhibition.

The "Leviathan."—A renewed attempt has been made this week to launch this vessel. The machinery used and the hydraulic apparatus had been greatly increased in strength, and instead of six hydraulic machines ten have been brought into play, one being the original pressured in the operations for carrying out that vast undertaking the Menai Bridge, and which alone gave over 200 tons nominal pressure. A progress of several feet each day has been made, and no cessation of operations will take place until the huge ship is fairly in the water.

School Church, St. Peter's, Steprey.—The new year has again been welcomed in this district by a gathering of a goodly number of its inhabitants on the occasion of an abundant and substantial supper provided for the poor of the working classes by the kindness of Miss Burdett Coutts. Invitations were issued by the clergy of St. Peter's and others to the number of 250. The school church was decorated with banners and flags of various device, in addition to the "natural" ornaments which belong to the sacred and festive season of Christmas. Four long tables, extending from one end of the room to the other, received the greater number of the guests. At the lower end of it was a raised table, the centre of which was occupied by the lady whose liberality had furnished the entertainment, and by the Rev. T. J. Rowsell, the highly-esteemed Incumbent of the district. About half-past seven o'clock joints of roast beef, with baked potatees, were set upon the tables, and were rucceeded by the plum-puddings. At the close of the repast the worthy Incumbent rose and addressed the assembled guests. He recapitulated the events of the first year of the life of his school-church, reminding all present that it was essentially a gift of the richer and wealthier classes at their acknowledgment of the claims and ties of brotherhood

CHURCH SERVICES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES .- On Monday Church Services for the Working Classes.—On Monday evening a combined movement on the part of Bishops, dignitaries, and laymen, was commenced in various parts of the metropolis for the purpose of bringing large masses of the working classes within the direct influence of the Church of England. For the first five nights of the present week, four large metropolitan churches, all of them situated in densely-populated districts, were thrown open for the reception of the working classes; and, that there might be no mistake about the services being specially designed for them, they were requested, by means of printed circulars issued in the respective neighbourhoods, "to come in their working clothes, and to bring others with them." The churches selected were those of St. Paneras; St. Mary's, Whitechapel; St. Barnabas, Kensington; and St. Giles-in-the-Fields; all of them the centres of large parishes and having within their limits vast masses of working men, as well as of the very poor. The attendance at all the places was good, many persons appearing in their working dresses.

The British Government and Religion in India.—A

The British Government and Religion in India.—A public meeting was held on Tuesday morning at Exete rHall, for the purpose of considering the future relation of the British Government to religion in India. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, and on the platform were the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.: Lord Ebury, Sir Culling Eardley, Sir S. N. Peto, Bart; Mr. Hanbury, M.P.; the Revs. W. W. Champneys (Canon of St. Paul's). D. Campbell, William Brock, F. A. West, Dr. Steane, Dr. Weir, Dr. Tidman, Mr. Marsham, &c. The main resolution, which was unanimously passed, was as follows:—"That in the judgment of this meeting it would be the sacred duty of the British Government in India, as the executive of a nation professing Christianity, at the earliest period and in the most expedient manner, to withdraw its countenance and aid from every form of idolatry, especially by discontinuing the grants for the maintenance of heathen temples and idol worship, and caasing to administer endowments for their support, by preventing all acts of cruelty and all obseene exhibitions connected with idolatrous rites, and by entirely withholding its sanction to the social evils connected with the system of caste."

The Crystal Palace Poultry Show, which commences THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION IN INDIA .- A

The Crystal Palace Poultry Show, which commences to-day (Saturday), and which will remain open to the public on the three first days of next week, will be one of the largest, if not actually the largest, which has ever been held. The list of the exhibitors includes the names of all the principal fanciers and breeders of poultry in the kingdom. One feature in the present show will be the large proportion of table fowl which it contains, the pens of Dorkings being 199 in number; the Cochin and Spanish, too, show a considerable increase over the last year's exhibition.

NEW YEAR'S-DAY IN THE CITY PRISONS .- On New Year's-NEW YEAR'S-DAY IN THE CITY FRISONS,—Un New Year's-day the inmates of the several metropolitan prisons, \$10 persons in all, partook of a dinner consisting of beef, bread, and potatoes, and one pint of beer each, being the gift of Alderman Lawrence and William Ferne'ey Ferneley Allen, Esq., Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. The numbers who dined were as follows:—Whitecross-street debtors' prison, 250 prisoners and 30 officers; Holloway criminal prison, 400 prisoners and 15 officers; Newgate, 100 prisoners and 15 officers.

The Casual Poor of the City of London,—The existing arrangements for the reception of the casual poor applying for relief to the several City Unions have long been matter for well-grounded complaint, arising from the fact of the refuges for their reception being situated in some instances two miles, and in others at still further distances, from the City itself. The guardians of the poor of the City Unions have for some time been sensible of this defect, and have addressed themselves to the consideration of it, with a view to provide a remedy. A consideration of fairness in contributing to one common burden, and a desire moreover to place the system of relief to vagrants upon a more uniform and systematic footing, has prompted the guardians of all the City Unions to unite in the endeavour to establish one central Casual Ward in the city of London, to be supported by the ratepayers of the City according to one uniform principle; and it is greatly to be hoped that the guardians will persevere and speedily accomplish their purpose of providing a central Ward, or Wards, in the city of London for the proper reception of the casual poor. THE CASUAL POOR OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—The existing reception of the easual poor.

Births and Deaths.—Last week the births of 1041 boys and 892 girls—in all, 1933 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1437. The total number of deaths registered in London last week was 1431—of which 755 were deaths of males, 676 those of females. In the ten years of 1847-56 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1288. The increase in the registered deaths of last week, as compared with those of the earlier weeks of December, is not due to an increased mortality, but to more than the usual number of deaths on which inquests had been held having been entered in the registers last week, many of these, in point of time, belonging to former weeks. This usually occurs at the end of the quarter. Eight persons are returned whose deaths resulted directly from the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, besides those who received fatal injuries while in a state of intoxication. The number of cases in the year 1857 in which intemperance had a directly fatal effect was 111—or rather more, on the average, than two in a week. Six nonagenarians are included in the present return: one was 90 years of age at death, one 92, two 93, one 96, and one 97 years. Besides these a man in Aldgate was registered at the age of 180 years. BIRTHS AND DEATHS .- Last week the births of 1041 boys and

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

DEATH OF GENERAL HAVELOCK.

The following despatch was on Wednesday night received at the India House from Malta.

From her British Majesty's Vice-Consul, Suez, to Acting Consul-General Green, Alexandria:-

General Havelock died on the 25th of November, from dysentery, brought on by exposure and anxiety.

On the 27th November an affair took place near Cawnpore between General Windham and his division and the Gwahor mutineers, in which the British troops retreated, with the total loss of the tents of the 64th, 82nd, and 88th Regiments, 3000 in number, which were entirely burnt by the enemy. The 64th Regiment is reported nearly

A message received by the Governor-General from Sir Colin Campbell, of the 7th December, contains an account of an action fought by him with the Gwalior Contingent near Cawnpore, in which the latter was totally defeated, with the loss of sixteen guns, twentysix carriages of different sorts, an immense quantity of ammunition, stores, grain, bullocks, and the whole of the baggage of the force. The British loss was insignificant, one officer only killed, viz. Lieut. Salmon.

All the women and children, sick, &c., from Lucknow have arrived in safety at Allahabad.

The Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary contains a very deeply-interesting detailed account of the defence of Lucknow, being the official report of Brigadier Inglis. The privations endured by the heroic garrison, and particularly by the ladies, were fearful.

Colonel Rooke, 19th Regiment, died at Calcutta, from cholera, 30th Nov. Captain Day, of the 64th, is reported killed at Cawnpore.

The following regiments have arrived at Calcutta: -8th Regiment, 87th Regiment, 79th Highlanders, 7th Hussars, 2nd Dragoon Guards, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, and a detachment of Artillery.

This telegram arrived at Malta by her Majesty's steam-vessel Caradoc at noon on the 6th inst.

GENERAL HAVELOCK, all classes, from the Sovereign down, will grieve to know, died unrewarded. The patent of his Baronetey bears date the 26th November, 1857, and, as he died on the 25th of that month, the grant does not take effect. The debate in Parliament caused the prothe grant does not take effect. The debate in Parliament caused the proposed donation of a pension to be adjourned, and thus Lady Havelock (beyond her being the widow of a K.C.B.) and her five children derive, at present, literally nothing from their father's services. This the Government will no doubt restify forthwith, and, in doing so, its attention should be called to another fact. General Havelock (as shown by the recent extract we gave from "Burke's Peerage") had three brothers, all soldiers of distinction. The eldest fell gloriously fighting for his country against the Sikhs, in 1848. The youngest brother, General Charles Havelock, now alone survives. He, like the hero just dead, was (says Sir B. Burke) in every Indian victory from the capture of Bhurtpore to the battle of Goojerat. He has medals for each engagement. He was also in Turkey; but, since the peace with Russia, has been unemployed. He should certainly be allowed to take the field

On Tuesday orders were issued to discontinue enlisting for the East India Company's cavalry until further notice

A BATCH OF DESPATCHES from India was printed in Tuesday's Gazette. They contain nothing new except long lists of privates killed and wounded, belonging chiefly to the Company's European regiments, and which it is impossible to find room for.

Warm new dresses to 89 women (the wives of soldiers who could not accompany their husbands to India) and 137 children were supplied from the Gun-wharf Dépôt at Portsmouth on Monday, being a donation from the War Office.

ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERIES DURING 1857. — Astronomers were particularly active during the past year, as the following brilliant list of discoveries will testify:—Comet I., by Dr. D'Arrest, at Leipsic, on the 22nd of February; visible for about eight weeks. Comet II., by M. Bruhns, at Berlin, on the 18th of March; visible for about eleven weeks. This comet is identical with III. of 1844, discovered by M. Brorsen. Planet (43), by Mr. N. Pogson, at Oxford, on the 18th of April; named Ariadne. Planet (44), by M. Goldschmidt, at Paris, on the 27th of May. Comet III., by Dr. Klinkerlues, at Gottingen, on the 22nd of June; visible about four weeks. Planet (45), by M. Goldschmidt, at Paris, on the 28th of June, named Engenia. Comet IV., by M. Dieu, at the Imperial Observatory, Paris, on the 28th of July; visible about four weeks. This comet was discovered also by Dr. C. H. F. Peters, at Dudley, U.S., on the 28th, and by Professor Habicht, at Gotha, on the 30th of July. Planet (46), by Mr. N. Pogson, at Oxford, on the 18th of August; visible for about six weeks. Planet (47), by Dr. Luther, at Bilk, on the 18th of September; named Pales. Also another planet (49), by the same person and on the same evening; named Doris. Planet (50), by Mr. This planet was also detected by Dr. Luther, at Bilk, on the 19th of November; visible for about five weeks.

Great activity is displayed in the construction of the branch of the branch of the planet was also detected by Dr. Luther, at Bilk, on the 19th of November; visible for about five weeks.

Great activity is displayed in the construction of the branch of the Geneva Railway which is to unite it with the Victor-Emmanuel line. The four tunnels have been commenced: that of St. Innocent will be 160 metres long; that of Colombière, 1300; Brison, 600; and the Grand Rocher (1997).

The Government emigrant ship Joshua, 804 tons, Captain Fowler, sailed from Southampton on Wednesday, the 30th ult., for Sydney, New South Wales, with 293 emigrants—128 of whom were English, 143 Irish, and 17 Scotch.

DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS BEFORE THE MAHALET AT MOORSHEDADAD.

WE here find the summer-house of the Nawab of Moorshedabad in a period of festivity. Under the clear skies and bright moonshine of these Eastern climes fireworks come out with extraordinary brilliancy and effect, and are always successful with populations who have no complicated pleasures of the intellect and taste such as those of Europe. Climate, in fact, commands that such recreations should be mostly in

the open air.

In Northern Europe many accidents may spoil a firework, however artistic—rain, a fog, a chill, or even a dull muggy atmosphere. But in the Eest, except actually during the rains, the weather may usually be be counted on; and it is indisputable that the aspects of external nature and of architecture have a beauty in the tropical moonlight that can only be conceived by those who have experienced them. When good fireworks are added, a fête is magical. But in general the Oriental artists have a very limited circle of effect producible. Bengal lights, rockets, fire wheels, and coloured lamps are those most in vogue.

An architectural display or an eruntion of a volcano are heights of

lights, rockets, fire-wheels, and coloured lamps are those most in vogue. An architectural display or an eruption of a volcano are heights of pyrotechny rurely reached.

In a former article we noted some of the most salient features of the native Indian architecture of Moorshedabad; we in the present Illustration see it mingled largely with the Italian loggia, a favourite construction of Palladio Sansovino and Sammichele, and an offshoot of election of the course of the cou conquest; long before the iime of Clive traces were visible of native Princes having made use of European architects in their palaces and

pleasure-gardens.

The fireworks represented in our Illustration are the so-called anar, or pineapples. They are placed in rows, and each sends up a shower of fire like so many little fire-pots instead of flower-pots. It is on religious festivals that they are most frequent, Covering the ground with salamandrine vegetation, a garden momentarily assumes the appearance of the corn-field of a fire king.



FIREWORKS AT MOORSHEDABAD.-FROM A NATIVE DRAWING.-(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

MECHANICAL TIGER, FORMERLY THE PROPERTY OF TIPPOO SAIB.

OF TIPPOO SAIB.

Our readers who are curious, and have the opportunity, would derive both amusement and instruction by paying a visit to the valuable museum which has been collected in the East India House, and which may be viewed any Saturday, and on other days by tickets, which can be obtained without much trouble. In the museum may be seen the rich and varied products of the East, idols of different kinds, drawings and models of temples, musical instruments, &c. The large collection of arms and armour is of great interest: here are helmets, coats of mail, shields, and other personal warlike defences which surprise one by the brilliancy of their appearance, beauty of workmanship, and fine quality of the materials.

Amongst other objects of curiosity is a small steel instrument set in velvet and leatherwork, which is so made that it can be fastened on the hand without being very perceptible on the outside; but inside the hand there are several steel claws, something like those of a cathese were, it is said, covered with a powerful and aever-failing poison: the implement was then worn by one of the great Princes of India on the occasion of a solemn meeting between him and his victim; at the proper time they embraced each other, when a slight scratch was made on the back of the visitor, who speedily and mysteriously died.



"TIPPOO SAIB'S TIGER," IN THE MUSEUM AT THE INDIA HOUSE.

There are other inventions of a somewhat similar kind, which are

There are other inventions of a somewhat similar kind, which are more remarkable for ingenious contrivance than useful purpose.

The gold, silver, scarlet, and other trappings of elephants, and an immense canopy, in the shape of a bird with its wings extended, of silver, with precious stones for eyes, &c., are some of the spoils captured from Tippoo Saib. We must, however, pass over them and many other objects to the cunning piece of workmanship which forms the subject of the Engraving. The toy, if it may be so called, of this warrior is a very rude imitation of a tiger carved in wood, partly hollowed. The outside of the tiger is painted in imitation of the stripes on the skin; and in the clutches of the savage beast is the effigy of a human being, intended to represent an Englishman, with a broad-brimmed chimneypot hat on his head, and other clothing suitable. On one side of the tiger is a handle, like those on organs, which communicates with certain pipes in the hollowed interior. On turning the handle the most horrible sounds are heard—a sort of roaring which may be supposed to issue from the throat of the savage beast; then come the shrieks and groans of the unfortunate Englishman. During the sounding of this music the head and some other parts of the sufferer are moved by springs, in something the same manner as the automaton figures exhibited in the London streets. In course of time the Englishman seems to breathe his last, when the tiger, with loud rejoicing, growls and worries up his prey. It is supposed that Tippoo Saib, when he failed to catch hold of one of our countrymen alive, subjecting him to an infliction something similar to that above described, was wort, during his leisure hours, to amuse himself with this effigy, which, no doubt, kept other similar pleasant sights in memory.

EXCAVATIONS AT OSTIA.—The works now going on at the ancient port of Rome, at the expense of the Papal Government, have recently brought many interesting relies to light. The removal of the ground is in progress at two different points—one where the gate of the town rises in sight of modern Ostia, and the other at a short distance from the Torre Bovacciana. The former site contains the remains of houses rebuilt after the destruction of the town by the barbarians, and the walls therefore contain numerous fragments of old edifices, with inscriptions, marble ornaments and bas-reliefs, utensils made of bronze, ivory, or clay, &c. Here the continuation of the great leaden conduit, bearing the inscription—"Colonorum Colonia Ostiensis"—has been found. On the other side an ample and elegant edifice, almost in perfect preservation, has been laid open. One of the rooms is incrusted with some rare kinds of alabaster; its pavement is in mosaic, executed in stone and enamel, representing flowers and other delicate ornaments. The colours are still perfectly brilliant. In another room there is a Cupid riding on a dolphin in black and white mosaic; and in a third there are the figures of five athletes of the size of nature, one of whom is in the act of putting on the crown of victory, all executed in white and black mosaic.

PROFESSOR FRI. KELL.

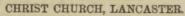
KELL.

The performances of Professor Frikell in Physical and Natural Magic, without the aid of apparatus, have proved one of the greatest holiday attractions of the season.

Professor Wiljalba Frikell was born in the year 1818 at Scopio, in Finland, on the borders of Lapland. He passed his childhood in Greece. His uncle, Friederich von Kiean, was chief physician (oberargh) in the Greek army during the war of freedom; while his grandfather, Friedrich August von Kiean, was the favourite and companion of the King of Saxony.

In the years 1837, 1838, and 1800 Professor Wilklad.

In the years 1837, 1838, and 1839, Professor Frikell studied at the High School and 1839, Professor Frikell studied at the High School at Munich, and attended lectures on natural physic and chemistry. In his leisure hours he used to read the works of Cagliostro, Count de St. Germains, Faust, and Wigleb's magic. In the year 1840 he travelled all through Germany, Hungary, Moldavis, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, Italy, India, Spain, Sweden, Denmark, and Russia. By long study and experimentalising, and by doing away with the usual apparatus, he opened a new and scientific field for magic. His afforts were distinguished by the patronage of most of the Sovereigns of Europe, while the public awarded him the palm, by placing him above all former professors of the art. King Christian VIII. of Denmark decorated him, on account of his extraordinary performances, with the Danebruck Order for

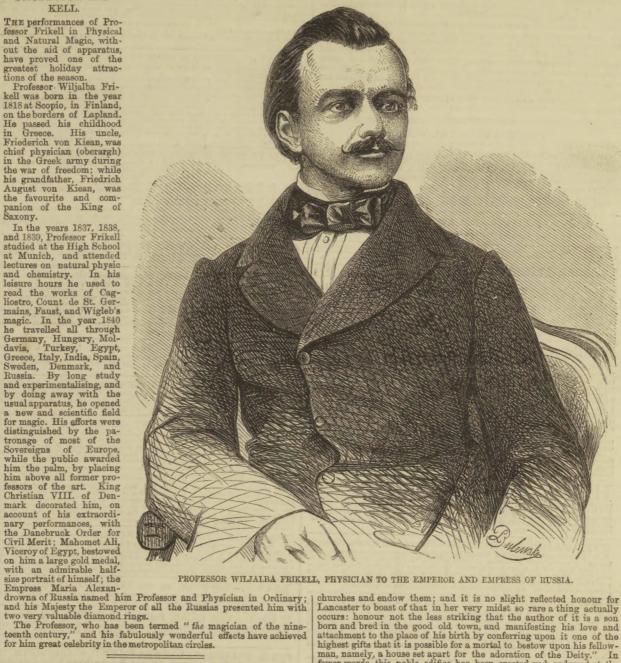


THIS beautiful edifice has lately been erected at Lancaster under very interesting circumstances. It is well observed in the Lancaster Gazette that "the man who of his worldly substance voluntarily rears up a temple to be used for Divine worship, in conformity with the precepts of holy inspiration, is, undoubtedly, a benefactor to the community in the midst of which his pious beneficence is to be rendered available; and doubly indebted is the Christian Church to that man when, to the large expense of building a commodious and costly-finished church, he superadds the munificent sum required to supply the newly-raised edifice with an adequate endowment. Seldom, indeed does it happen that men in these latter times build

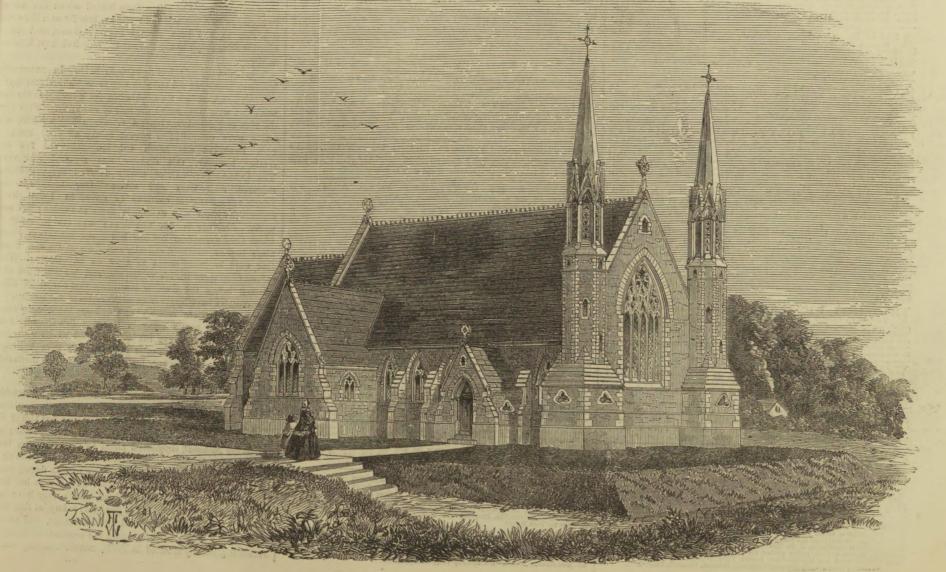
churches and endow them; and it is no slight reflected honour for Lancaster to boast of that in her very midst so rare a thing actually occurs: honour not the less striking that the author of it is a son born and bred in the good old town, and manifesting his love and attachment to the place of his birth by conferring upon it one of the highest gifts that it is possible for a mortal to bestow upon his fellowman, namely, a house set apart for the adoration of the Deity." In fewer words, this noble edifice has been erected and endowed at the sole expense of Mr. Samuel Gregson, a native of Lancaster, and now for many years representative of the borough in Parliament.

No part of Lancaster has been more improved of late years than the

No part of Lancaster has been more improved of late years than the portion which lies adjacent to the Moor. No sooner was a spacious road thrown open in that direction than almost immediately sprang up that goodly pile of buildings, the Royal Lancaster Grammar School. The Roman Catholic townsmen have helped to adorn the neighbourhood with some imposing structures; and now literally crowning the whole may be seen, and apparently springing out of the midst of the woodland, the elegant Christian temple of Christ Church. The building is of the style of the Geometrical period of English architecture, or of the latter end of the thirteenth century. It is cruciform



PROFESSOR WILJALBA FRIKELL, PHYSICIAN TO THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF RUSSIA



CHRIST CHURCH, RECENTLY ERECTED AT LANCASTER.

in plan, and so differs from churches in general that it does not lie

in plan, and so differs from churches in general that it does not lie east and west. On each side of its northern gable, facing the town, rise the two light spires, one containing a peal of three bells. The stonework is well executed throughout.

The interior fittings are in admirable taste; the roof is open-timbered; the principal windows, and some of the side-windows, are painted with scriptural subjects; and on the walls are tablets inscribed with texts from Holy Writ. The furniture is of oak; and the pulpit and reading desk are elaborately carved. The font is of Purbeck stone, upon columns of Purbeck marble. The church stands in a spacious area, walled in with handsome masonry, and ingress and egress are provided for by gateways at convenient intervals.

The church was consecrated with appropriats ceremony in September last.

tember last.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 10.—1st Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, 11.—Plough Monday. Hilary Ferm begins.
TUESDAY, 12.—Irruption of the Thames Tunnel, 1828.
WEDNESDAY, 13.—Cambridge Lent Term begins.
THURSDAY, 14.—Oxford Lent Term begins.
FRIDAY, 15.—New Moon, 5h. 32m., a.m.
SATURDAY, 16.—Day breaks at 5h. 58m., a.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 16, 1858.

Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday | Thursday. | Friday.

THE R MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Her MAJESTY the QUEEN has graciously signified her intention of honouring with hrr presence a SERIES of FOUR FERTUNAL PERFORMANCE, intended to be presented at the p riol of the appreachile Northials of her Royal Highness the Philose Stephens of the Appreaching Northials of her Royal Highness the Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

The General Arrargements are under the direction of Mr. Mitchell, in co-operation with Mr. Lumley, and favoured by the assistance of the following Managers of the Materopolitan Theatres, Mr. Smith. Theatre Royal Drary Lane; Mr. Busistone, Haymarket Theatres, Mr. Morbert, Adelphi Theatre; Mr. Harrison and Miss Pyne. Tyochem Alleys and Mr. Phelps. Male's Wells Theatre.

The Programme will comprise the following Entertainments:—On Tuesday, January 19, MaChelt, Miss Helen Faucit. With Locke's Incidental Music, under the direction of Mr. Benediet. And Mr. Oxenford's Farce of TVIUE KILLED, in which Mr. and Mrs. Keeley will cerform.

Thurday, January 21, Bate's New Opera, THE ROSE of CASTILLE: by Miss Pyne, Mr. A. Mellon. With a COMIC AFTERIFICE.

Saturday, January 23, an ITALIAN OPERA; by Millo. Piecelomini. Signor Giuglioi, and a New CANIATA, composed by Mr. Bowerd Glover.

Fourth Performance, an ENGLIFICE, in which Mr. Wright and members of the Adelphi Company will perform.

Admission to the Pit (for which a limited number of tickets will be issued), Half a Guines; Gallery Stal's (reserved and numbered), 6s. Gallery, 3s. Applications for Boxes, Orchestra Sinlis, and Tickets, to be mide at the Box-office of the Theatre; and at Mr. Mitchell's Roya Library, 33, Old tong-otreet.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Spezia, Sannier, Giuglini,

ER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Piccolomini, Spezia, Sannier, Luchesi, Aldighieri, Belletti, Vialetti, and Gluglini. Their successive representations having been received with enthusiasm. IL TROVATORE, LA FIGLIA, LA FAVORICA, and LA TRAVIATA, will be repeated on Tuceday, 12th January; Wodnesday, 13th, and Thursday, 14th. Prices:—Fit stalls. 12s. 6d.; boxes (to hold four persons), pli and one pair, £4 2s.; grand tier, £3 3s.; two pair, £1 6s.; gallery boxes, 16s.; gallery stalls, 3s. 6d.; gallery, 1s; pit, 2s. 6d. Applications to be made at the Box-office at the Theatre.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, A CUSE FOR THE HEASTACHE, in which Mr. Buckstone will appear. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Mr. Buckstone's Come'y of SINGLE LIFE; or. Maids and Bach-lers; after which, every Evening, the Pantoniae of THE SLEFFING FEAUTY IN THE WOOD; or, Harleqt's and The Spitchuf Fairy. Scenery by William Callott. The Evening Performances conclude shortly after Eleven. A Morning Performance of the Fantomime on Thursday next commences at Two and concluding by a quarter past Four in the Afternoon.

POYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. CHARLES

POYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Under the management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN-Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, A MUSUMMER SHOTHERS. The Pandine every evening.

Saturday, the CORSICAN BROTHERS.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER. Directress, Madame CELESTE.—The last Six Nights of the GREEN BUSHES.—Monday and During the Week. THE GREEN BUSHES. Madame Celeste, Mr. Wright, Mr. P. Bedford in their original characters. To coaclude with the Grand Cemic Pantomine.

CURREY THEATRE.—On MONDAY, and during the week,

STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, — Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE.—This Evening the Military Socotable, The EMA; concluding with Mr. William Cooke's Grand Squestrian Comic Pantomine, cettled EMA; concluding with Mr. William Cooke's Grand Squestrian Comic Pantomine, cettled to the Comic Pantomine, and the Comic Pantomine, cettled to the Comic Pantomine, and the Comic Pantomin

STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Every Evening, to commence with the Pantomimo of GEORGY PORGEY; or, Harlequin Daddy Long Legs, with all its Splendid Effects, Magnificent Seconcy, Costly Dresses, and Gorgeous Transformation Sectes. Pronounced unequalled. To conclude with THE WAITS. Day Performance every Monday at half-past Twelve.

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.— CHRIST MAS HOLDAYS are maintained here with an extraordinary number of ENTESTAINMENTS, of a novel, scientific, and amosing character. The GIANT CHRISTMAS TREE will yield, gratuitously, next Thorsday Morning and Evening, the 14th, instant, nunsual quantities of knives and toys for the boys, and protey things for the girls. The Forty Discoving Views, flustrating the REBELLION IN INDIA, and all the Lectures and Entertainments, as usual. Admission to the whole, is. Children under ten and schools half-price.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, NAPLES, to prompell and Veguvius Every Night (except Saturday), at Eight, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Afternoons, at Three.—Places can be secured at the Boxofice, EGYPTIAN HALL, daily, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge.

THE GREAT UNITED STATES CIRCUS.—HOWES and CUSHING'S.—This unequalited establishment—the largest in the world—is NOW OPEN for a short Winter Season in BIRMINGHAM in a splendid brick building erected for the purpose. The Company—entirely American—comprises the greatest amount of taleat in every branch of the Equestrian and Gymnastic profession ever concentrated in one arena. The feats of the Native Bedouin Araba also stand alone and univalled. The Stud of Trained Horses and Mules will be brought forward from time to time in all the feats peculiar to the equine race; and novelly will succeed novelty during the necessarily limited stay of which Company. There will be two performances every day, commencing at Two, and a Quarter past Seven.

DROFESSOR WILJALBA FRIKELL, Physician to their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Russia.—St. JAMES'S THEATER —PHY.
SICAL and NATURAL MAGIC, without the sid of any apparatus, Two Hours of Illusions.
WEDN'S BJAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON as 3. and every Evening at 8. Stalls,
5a.; Balcony Stalls, 4s; Boxes, 2a.; Pt. 2a.; Gallery, is.: Private Soxes Two Guines, 2a.
Guinea and a Half, and one Guinea. Places to be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library,
33, Old Bond-street.

VENTRILOQUISM. — EXETER HALL. — NEWMAN and SON, UNRIVALLED VENTRILOQUISTS, will give their ENTERRAINMENT ON TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 12th, and every Tuesday following, commence at eight Bira, and Mira Newman will sing Duets and Songa during the Evening. Private parties at tooled—22, Oxford-terrate, Camden-town. HALL - NEWMAN

"SOPHIA AND ANNIE'S" FIFTH YEAR.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original
Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE, will appear at Dundee,
Monday, January 11, and Every Evening during the week.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Polygraphic Hall, King William-Evening. On Saturday a Morning Performance. Commencing at 3. Prices, 3s., 2s.,

MISS JULIA ST. GEORGE'S HOME and FOREIGN LYRICS.—GLASGOW, lith to the l6th.—Pianist, F. Emile Borger.—Hartmann and

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY (Limited) beg to Leall attention to the NEW PRINTING on the WRAPPERS of their Patent Composite Candles. Ecveral large and valued customers have complained of other dealers selfing the cheaper lower descriptions of the Company's Composite Candles as the best. To protect respectable dealers and the public against the continuance of this, the Company will in fature distinctly mark each quality—Pirst, Second, Third, or Fourth. dealers and the public against the continuance of this, the Compa-inctly mark each quality—First, Second, Third, or Fourth. Price's Patent Candle Company (Limited), Belmont, Vauxhall, London.

ONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK .- Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MFETING of this Company will be held at the Bank, in Lethbury, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at one o'clock precisely, to declare a dividend and to elect three Directors, in the room of William Tie, Esq., M. ?, F. R. N., John Lewis Ricardo, Esq., M. P., and Charles Gibbes, Esq., who refire by rotation; but, belog cligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly; and for ollure purposes.

Lothbury, January, 1858.

J. W. Gilhalit, General Manager, The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed until the 25th of January, to prepare for the Dividends.

CHTY of LONDON SCHOOL, Milk-street, Cheapside, established and endowed by Act of Parliament, and unjer the management of the Corporation of London.

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The ensuing TERM (extending to Easter) will commence on TUESDAX, JANUARY 12.

The year is divided into three terms. Fee for each term £2 15. German, Latin, and Greek Languages, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Writing, Book-keeping, Geography, History, Drawing, the Llements of Chemity, Natural Philosophy, and Vocal Mu ic.

Perrons desirous of entering their soms as pupils may obtain prospectuses of the School, containing also particulars of the scholarships, exhibitions to the Universities, and other advantages attached to it, at the School, between the hours of Ten and Four. Some of the Masters receive boarders.

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FRINCIPAL.—J. A. M. Mullen, A.B., of London, First Honour Man of Dublia
University, and First Scholar of the Queen's.

ASSIRANT MASTERS.

H. W. Heremings. Ll. D., Dublia University calcular and first in Honours.

G. E. Cockerfill, Eaq., Sid. Susseax Cambridge Scho'ar, and first in Honours.

E. Kissack, Raq., Junior Sophister, Dublia University,
Mons. E. Loblain, A.B., University of France.

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Twenty-five University Honours, among them a first open Scholarshib, and asverd Commissions in the Army and Navy, have been obtained by the pupils of this School within the past four years.

Torms, £40, £43, and £50 per announ.

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CRAUFURD COLLEGE, Maidenhead, Berks.—The New Oxford Examination Regulations will in future direct the coarse of study which will prepare Students under fifteen to take the certificate, and under eighteen the title, of Associate of Aris of the University. The College has a Frincipal of energy, experience, skill, and extensive learning; a complete start of Professors, and a renown established by the success of its schridars at competitive examinations, with every arrangement for the formation of moral character, the exercise of the physical powers, and the davelopment of robust health. Pupils are admitted from the age of seven years. The terms from 230 to 250. Detailed prespectues and references on applications.

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22. South-street, Park-lane, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he continues
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TER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—State Visit OPERA-GLASSES in every variety of size, mounting, and price. Some superb specimens of enness manufacture, suitable for Wedding or Birthday Presents, at CALLAGHANS. dician, 23A, New Bond-street, Corner of Conduit-street. N.B. Sole Agout to Yolgtländer,

THE FROST.—SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS

PORTSMEN and GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and NAVY.—8. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39. Albernarie-street, Ficeadilly, W. Observe, opposite the York Hotel —Fortability combined with great power, in FIELD, EACE-COURSE, OPERA, and general out-door day and sight powerful Waistocat pocket PERSPECTIVE GLASSES, weighting only four owner, sight powerful Waistocat pocket PERSPECTIVE GLASSES, weighting only four owner, and at the Opera-houses, country scenery and Ships are clearly seem at 8 to 10 miles. They are also invaluable for Shooting, Deer-stalking, and Yachting. Her Majesty's Coast-Guards are now making use of them as day and night glasses, in preference to all others; they have also become in general use by Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, and by Sportsmes, Gentlemen, Gamekoepers, and Tourists. The most powerful and brilliant Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary power that some, 3½ inches, with an extra astronomical cyclescope can be seen a person's countenance three-and-a-half miles distant, and an object from fourtient to streem miles. All the above can be had of larger and all sizes, with increasing powers, and are secured by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

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ROYAL ACADEMY of MUSIC.—The Lent Term com-mences on MONDAY, JANUARY 18th, 1858.

Candidates for admission must attend at the finat turion for examination on Saturday
January 18th, at three o'clock. - By order of the Committee of Management. Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, January 7, 1838.

PASSAGES to INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., engaged free of Commission. Outfits provided. Agency for officers and civilians of the E. I. Company's Service By C. 16. THOM: SON, LU AS, and CO. London: Winohestor House, Did Brend street; Southampton: 1, Queen's-terrace. Baggage and Parcels shipped and forwarded. Insurance, effected.

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TO GENTLEMEN ABOUT TO BUILD.—Designs, Working-

MONEY on PERSONAL SECURITY promptly advanced to Roblemen or Gentlemen, Heles to Entailed Estates, or by war of Mortgage on Property derived under Wills or Settlements, &c. Confidential applications may be made or addressed to Mr. Howse, it, Beaufort-buildings, Strand.

OMCEOPATHIC PHARMACIES, 9, Vere-street,
Mr JAMES LEATH. In returning thanks to his repidly increasing connection, respectivilly intimates that he has taken into Parim rabij Mr. ROSS, his tate Assistant, who has far sould, having the greatest confidence in his correct madply utions, that Department will in furure continue unaer his personal supervision; and from his experience as a Chemist, and having the greatest confidence in his correct madply utions, that Department will in furure continue unaer his personal supervision; and from his experience as a Chemist, and accurate knowledge of Homeopethic Pharmacy, a strict reliance may be praced upon all Medicines supplied by them.

Mr. Leath will continue to attend to the Publishing Department, and, having been connected with Homeopethy unwards of Twenty Years, begs to call atention to the facilities at his command for making public any Works that may be intrusted to his care.

ANSWERS TO TWELFTH-NIGHT CONUNDRUMS.

1. Because he is inn-offensive .- 2. Because he is cut off at the 1. Because he is inn-offensive.—2. Because he is cut off at the mane.—3. The letter r, which makes eagle r-egal.—4. Because she eats with the beak.—5. Because their beaks come to a pint.—6. Because he is something out of the common.—7. Because he would be Verrey small.—8. When she's a good mouse, sir.—9. Because it is robbin redbreast.—10. Because they are always croaking.—11. Because he is an 'erring mortal.—12. a cock o' two.—13. Because a monk he is not.—14. A door-mouse.—15. Because he follows in the wake.—16. Because he drows a ties.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND WITH

PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

In JANUARY, a SPLENDID PORTRAIT of the PRINCESS ROYAL will be given with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, PRINTED IN COLOURS. Also, fine Engravings of the Marriage Ceremony.

Those who are desirous of possessing these Beautiful Pictures are recommended to subscribe regularly for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which is supplied by all respectable Booksellers and Newsagents. 198, Strand, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1858.

THE intelligence from India received on Thursday does not confirm the hopes inspired by the news at the close of the year. General Havelock died on November 25th from dysentery, brought on by cold and anxiety. All England will mourn the loss, Of the many distinguished men who have shed a lustre over our arms in India no one stands higher than General Havelock. His endurance of personal fatigue and suffering has been equal to the prompt energy of his decisions. For his loss we grieve, but we must remember that he leaves those behind whom the nation will be bound to love, honour, and reward. It is for us a little consolation that he had been rescued from Lucknow, and his death afforded no triumph to the miscreants who had kept him in that fatal city.

This is not the only bad news from India. In announcing the last intelligence, we did not give way to any hopes that our work was at an end. Since then it has become known that the Gwalior mutineers were threatening the rear of our army. With them, on the 27th of November, General Windham had a battle, and our forces were compelled to retreat, losing all their tents. The 64th Regiment was much cut up. On the 7th of December, however, this disaster was repaired and revenged. The Commander-in-Chief totally defeated the, mutineers, and captured their guns and stores. Our loss was trifling. Large reinforcements continue to arrive in India; but great difficulties appear still to impede them in reaching the scene of strife. Carriage is not abundant; and the necessity under which the Commander-in-Chief has found himself to change his plans implies increased audacity and force on the part of our foes. Our work in India seems to grow on us. General Windham commanded three British regiments, and we fear from their retreating before the Gwalior mutineers that our once allies and now enemies have learnt from us the secret of our success. They have profited by our military arts and our teaching to reach our power. Every hour's delay in bringing this contest to a close, every day's danger, every life lost, must fill us all with deep regret, that the utmost energies of the nation were not organised into prompt action the very instant the mutiny was disclosed.

THE Paris press has this week attracted much attention. M. Granier de Cassagnac, a member of the Corps Legislatif, and long known as a writer in the Constitutionnel, has issued the first number of a weekly paper, called The Napoleonic Press; and the Assemblée National, suppressed about two months ago, has reappeared as the Spectateur. This latter contains an article on foreign policy meant to be mischievous, and actually is damaging, to the Imperial Government. It asserts that an alliance has been concluded between Austria and England, which they have used all their power to induce Prussia to join, and it implies that the intention of the alliance is to guard against France, and exclude her from her fair share of influence over the continent of Europe. The article is generally credited in Paris, notwithstanding the contradictions of the Ministerial journals, and is remarkably well calculated, as the French are peculiarly sensitive on the point of Continental influence, to effect the object aimed at.

The reappearance of the Assemblée as the Spectateur reminds the public of the despotic power exercised over the press by the Emperor, and at the same time proves how impotent even he is to chain the intellect of France, or suppress its utterance, even when they are meant to excite hostility to his Government. Over the intellect in other countries he has no power, and can no more prevent its righteous judgments on his acts from reaching the minds of the French than he can prevent the eastern gale that has passed over England or Germany from affecting their bodies. Every rub to their national vanity, every disappointment to their desire for wealth, the consequences of every defective harvest and of every commercial distress, will irritate them, and make them willingly adopt the detractions of enemies which he has no power to stifle. Every national evil will be imputed to his Government, and, if he should by chance secure immunity while living he will assuredly not escape condemnation after death. He cannot overawe the intellect of the world; but, by being just, he may escape its brand.

M. Granier de Cassagnac, a devoted friend to the Emperor, believes that bad politics are checked, and proposes to wage war against bad literature. "The executive power is now at the Tuileries, not in half-a-dozen inkstands" "A beloved and energetic power is established." But what is the condition of the literature of France in conjunction with it? "In its ensemble," says M. Granier de Cassagnac, "it is outside the pale of firm principle and real morality; it partakes neither of truth nor of the acknowledged customs of society." "We cannot cast a glance on the moral direction of the literary productions of the day without a feeling of pain and shame." Of the literature of free England we can boldly say that of even the most trivial parts the nation may be proud. The scandalous part is rather imported than native-Under the Imperial régime, with the most stringent restrictions on the political press, preventing as far as possible the national mind from occupying itself with the highest interests, the intellect of France takes refuge in literature that is at once trifling, insipid, and vicious. M. Granier de Cassagnac's avowed crusade against it bears a striking testimony to the demoralising effects of suppressing free discussion. The excesses of the press can only be put down by the press; but in France the most powerful instrument of good government and of pure morals is disarmed and bound, and France has to mourn over a corrupt, demoralised, and mischievous literature.

M. Granier de Cassagnac, for the execution of his design, will want auxiliaries. A free press would create them in abundance. His party will not allow others to speak, and he will speak to deaf men. "The peril to which," he says, "society is exposed from the noxious doctrines of the stage, of books, and feuilletons," can only be avoided by their becoming widely known. Words, says the proverb, break no bones; but when the utterances of imperfect knowledge are not allowed to become better by correction and contradiction, and when wrath cannot blow itself off in words, ignorance and anger are compressed into dire passions and explode in deeds of violence. We are taught by a modern historian that the expansion of the intellect throughout Europe, including France, while that expansion was ignored by the Governments of Louis XV. and XVI., was one of the chief causes of the violences of the Revolution. Change, growth, progress, are everywhere in living society, as on the surface of the globe, the order of nature, and the Governments which ignore or resist them, in the end must be destroyed. That Louis Napoleon, otherwise so sagacious, should be blind to this general act is extraordinary. Though, properly speaking, an adventurer, he endangers his position and destroys his fame by following the mere routine and ruinous practices of the Bourbons. But the traditions of the bureaucracy, by means of which even he must act, overrule his judgment. They influenced, too, the mind of his great namesake; but war and victory afforded excuses and palliations for the restrictions on the press of the first Napoleon which are wanting to the present one. Universal suffrage can only be ascertained by allowing every man a free utterance for his opinions. As long as Louis Napoleon chains the press he merely imitates the Bourbons; but, worse than they, he tramples on the great principle by which he claims and holds his power. Prescription, Divine right, the Holy Roman Catholic Church, were the foundations of their rule—he rules by the opinion of the multitude, and he persists in suppressing it. If "half a dozen inkstands" were ever the executive power it was under a fettered press; and to spread that power over the whole of Louis Napoleon's constituents he must permit the free expression of thought. We have M. Granier de Cassagnac's assurance that the literature of France under fetters is becoming a scandal to the nation; and how will that affect the French, who, next to their military prowess, have deemed it to be their greatest glory?

THE COURT.

The seasonable hospitalities of the Court have been exercised by her Majesty during the past week in the accustomed regal manner. On New Year's-day the annual distribution of food and clothing to upwards of 660 poor persons of the Windsor and Clewer parishes took place in the Ridding-house of the Castle. At about ten o'clock the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louiss, the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Prince of Leiningen, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, proceeded to witness the distribution, which was under the direction of the Dean of Windsor. In the evening her Majesty gave a grand dinner to the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Prince of Leiningen. A select circle were honoured with invitations after dinner.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Princess Helena, and the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Bishop of London preached the sermon. On Monday the Queen walked and drove in the Home Park, and visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. The Prince Consort went out shooting. Her Majesty and the Princess Royal have taken daily exercise together during the week, generally extending their walks to Frogmore.

On Wednesday the Marchioness of Abercorn, the Earl of Clarendon, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, and M. and Madame de Labedayere arrived on a visit. The illustrious guests invited to be present at the forthcoming Royal marriage will begin to arrive in London next week.

The Hon Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Flora Macdonald have succeeded the Hon. Lucy Kerrand the Hon. Mary Bulteel as Maids of Honour in Waiting. Lord Alfred Paget and Lieutenant-Co The seasonable hospitalities of the Court have been exercised by

The Royal Marriage.—We believe, says the Court Journal, that the Princess Royal will be attended to the altar by eight bridemaids, selected from the maidens of high degree who are honoured by her Royal Highness's friendship, and most closely connected by household claims for this great distinction. Rumour mentions the following:—Lady Cecilia Lennox, Lady Susan Pelham Clinton, Lady Susan Murray, Lady Catherine Hamilton, Lady Emma Stanley, Lady Cecilia Molyneux, Lady Constance Villiers, and Lady Sarah Spencer. The death of Earl Spencer will, doubtless, cause a substitution of another name for that of Lady Sarah Spencer.—The costume chosen for this bright bevy the Princess herself designed, and had one made to judge of its effect.—We read in the Observer:—It is understood that there will be a general illumination on the night of the nuptials, and the subject will be brought formally before the Corporation of the city of London in the course of next week. As might be expected, the approaching Royal marriage will have a marked influence upon the metropolitan tradesmen: it will come most opportunely to their aid, and will do much to enable them to overcome that feeling of oppression and gloom which recent financial events have created. Amongst the principal milliners it is stated—and we give it for the information of those of our fair lady readers who may reside far away from the metropolis—that the fashionable colour for ladies' dresses on this occasion will be blue.—The public will be admitted to the Chapel Royal, St James's, by tickets, on Wednesday, the 27th inst, and the two following days; and to the chapel and state apartments in the following week. Tickets of admission will be issued at the Lord Chamberlain's office on Tuesday, the 26th inst.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess de Persigny have left town on a visit to the Duke of Newcastle, at Clumber Park, Notts.

His Excellency Count Von Platen, the new Minister from the Court of Sweden, has taken a large mansion in Grosvenor-place.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have returned to Kimbolton Castle, where they intend to receive company for the next ten days, after which they will come to town for the marriage of the Princess Royal.

The Earl and Countess of Fife have arrived in town from

Sir Robert Peel and Lady Emily Peel have arrived at Florence, and purpose to make a visit to Rome before returning to this

COUNTRY NEWS.

A ROBBERY OF BANK NOTES was lately effected at Liverpool, The coffee-shop of Mrs. Armitage was broken open, and £135 in Bank of England notes and gold taken out. The two thieves have just been arrested at Greenwich, having been traced with considerable skill by the Some of the hotes were found in their possession.

A NEW CHIMNEY in connection with the works of Messrs. Crossley, at Dean Clough, which will be of extraordinary dimensions and weight, is nearly completed. Although placed in a valley, it has attained a level with the summit of Beacon-hill. Its height is 127 yards, the width at the bottom being 10 yards. The weight of brick and stone used in the erection is estimated at 9685 tons.

crection is estimated at 9685 tons.

THE EMBOUMENT OF THE MILITIA has been attended with riotous outrages committed wantonly by these defenders of their country upon the police and peaceful citizens. In two or three places in England, also in Dublin, and some other places in Ireland, riots of this kind have recently broken out. Disgraceful militia riots took place in Burnley on New Year's-eve, and at Ashton on the following day. There were some terrible scenes of violence, and several persons were severely injured. Several of the rioters have been committed for trial.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—An important meeting of delegates from the various towns and villages surrounding Newcastle-on-Tyne was held on Monday. Resolutions were passed in favour of manhood suffrage, vote by ballot, and a no property qualification, as the basis of the new Reform movement.

A CANONRY RESIDENTIARY in Exeter Cathedral has been conferred upon the Rev. Harold Browne, Norrisian Professor of Divinity at Cambridge.

SINGULAR BEQUEST .- On New Year's-day the singular custom of distributing a penny roll to all the unmarried persons of the parish of St. Leonard, Colchester, was observed as usual; and all ages, from the infant in the nurse's arms to "hoary age," of both sexes, received the

THE NEW MAYOR OF CORK'S first official act was to visit the city gaol, whence he liberated all the pauper debtors there confined, he paying the demands against them. He also set at liberty a number of poor people who were under a rule of bail.

A SOLVENT BANKRUPT.—The Bristol Times states that the affairs of John Hopton Wyld, wine and spirit merchant, and late alderman. Bristol, having been wound up in bankruptcy, the balance-sheet has just been completed, and after the stock, furniture, &c., of the so-called bankrupt have been sold, subject to the usual sacrifices necessarily made in such sales, it shows a cash balance in favour of Mr. Wyld (after paying every creditor 208. in the pound, and all expenses) of £5000. Here was certainly a victim to the monetary pressure, which, combined with a confusion of business accounts, caused a proceeding in bankruptcy to be hurried on, when, as the sequel proves, it was worse than useless.

Tween Salmon—The oldest residents on the banks of the

Tweed Salmon,—The oldest residents on the banks of the Tweed, says the Berwick Advertiser, declare that they never saw so many fish in the river as there have been this season; and, since the subsidence of the floods last week, the fords from Kelso to Broughton, a distance of about sixty miles, have been literally swarming with salmon, generally of a large size. The Teviot has also had a good many salmon. Poaching has been somewhat prevalent, but the export market appears to be stopped in the meantime. Should one-thousandth part of the ova deposited this season ascend the river as adult fish, we believe the produce will be very great.

DEFENCES FOR THE COAST OF SCOTLAND .- We understand, DEFENCES FOR THE COAST OF SCOTLAND.—We understand, says the Aberdeen Herald, that the arrangements between the town council and the Government for the protection of this city and harbour have been completed. There are to be three batteries—one, a four-gun hattery, will be erected on the Links, near the sea-beach opposite to Garvock-street, commanding the bay and entrance to the harbour; another on the site of the old North-pier battery, to be armed with one gun of the heaviest calibre, to command the approaches; and the third, a nine-gun battery, on the town's lands at Torry, near the Shortness, covering the entrance and approach into the harbour.

the entrance and approach into the harbour.

The Paupers at Preston.—Serious disturbances have taken place at Preston amongst the men out of work. They are employed by the parish, to the number of one thousand, on the moor, working half the day, and receiving a shilling. On Friday week it was ordered that they should work the whole day or only receive sixpence. So threatening, however, was the resistance displayed that the order was withdrawn. On Saturday it was again ordered that they should only receive sixpence, whereupon the men assembled in a tumultuous manner round the offices of the guardians, orators got up, and the police were sent for; but the guardians again gave in, postponing the new regulation till Monday. On that day the disturbances were renewed; but special constables were sworn in, and a resolution was come to to enforce the regulation, and means were adopted for fully carrying out the labour test.

THE LUNDHILL COLLIERY.—The damage caused by the terrible explosion at the Lundhill Colliery on the 19th July last, by which 189 lives were lost, has now been thoroughly repaired. A great improvement has been made in the workings by the introduction of a dumb-drift, which has been executed under the superintendence of Mr. Beumont. The effects of this will be to carry the foul air away without it having to pass over the cupola furnace, as previously. The proprietors, having repaired all the damage, have now again fairly commenced operations.

AT SHOREHAM the family of a butcher, named Putick, who is o a rateatcher, and keeps arsenic to kill rats, have been poisoned by enic in their pudding. The mother and son have died; the father was for two days, but recovered. No clue has been obtained to the presence the arsenic in the food.

"BLACK BILL," alias John Palmerston, a noted burglar, who was arrested about three weeks ago on Tower-hill, having in his possession skeleton keys and a six-barrel revolver, has been convicted of a burglary at Shrewsbury, and sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

FALL OF A CHILD OUT OF A BAILWAY CARRIAGE.—The train which leaves Ramsgate at 11.30 conveyed, on Thursday week, to London, a mother with her family of little children. The door of the compartment in which the family were boing let open, a little girl three years old fell out. The agonised mother was unable to make herself heard by the guard; but as the train passed Chartham the gatekeeper made signals, and the train was stopped. The engine was then sent back, and the child was found uninjured.

SHOAL OF GARVIES .- A large shoal of these diminutive fish SHOAL OF GARVIES.—A large shoat of these diminitarie had have been swarming for several days past in the waters of the Forth, and have been taken in great quantities about the Ferry and the Inch, and forwarded to London. The present has been the largest shoal of these tiny fish which has appeared in the Forth for thirty years. The garvies were actually taken out of the water in baskets, dipped from the sides of small boats, and nets were in two or three instances so heavily laden as to give way under the pressure.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Two parties seem desirous to keep the question of Reform before the public. The other day we had the memorial from the "educated" class, who desire to have members of their own, and not to be compelled to go to the poll-booth with their-less-instructed citizens; and now a body of gentlemen, calling themselves Reformers, are largely advertising some propositions of their own as the lowest terms which they think the country should accept. Both sections of improvers of the Constitution may be disposed of with expedition. The mischievous character of the first proposal is evident at the first glance, and the isolation of a large body of the cultivated men of England from their brethren is perhaps the very worst thing that could happen for either class. And the gentlemen on the other side demand even more irrational changes. They desire to abolish the old arrangements by which all interests in the State are represented in Parliament, and to confer political power upon mere population, also proposing to give, in boroughs, the franchise to all who are rated. The effect of such a change would, of course, be to deprive all the various "minorities" (if we may use the term to express interests that involve the wellbeing of the subdivisions of society) of all influence. It is remarkable that most of the few distinguished men connected with this movement are the men who were turned out of Parliament for not comprehending the spirit of the country, and for what was called peace-mongering. They stand out again with new evidence that they cannot understand the English character, and will not see that, while we demand that the minority shall give way to the majority, it is on the faith of the former having fair play and full hearing.

The preparations for the marriage of the Princess Royal are ceeding satisfactorily. The Prince of Prussia and his consort will, it is confidently believed, be able to come over and witness the ceremony; and we trust it may be so, in order that the English public may have an opportunity of showing respect to one of the most exemplary representatives of European Royalty. It is, of course, definitively settled that only about a twentieth part even of the aristocracy shall be permitted to witness the spectacle; but, as it is felt that the public should have some chance of beholding the young bride and her husband and the distinguished guests who attend the wedding, some theatrical representations are advertised, and those who are fortunate enough to secure tickets will have an opportunity of seeing the whole party in the grand box at Mr. Lumley's theatre. These tickets will, doubtless, be largely bought up by speculators, and the moderate prices at which Mr. Mitchell offers them will be quintupled. It is difficult to prevent this abuse, which will exclude all but the wealthy from the theatre.

It is perfectly right, on principle, that every shilling of reduction that can be made in the National Debt should be made; but one fee s inclined to talk like Mr. Mantalini when one reads a solemn announcement in the Gazette that the millions of that debt are to be diminished by the payment over of the fourth part of the excess of last year's revenue; in a word, that the sum of £128,493 Os. 10d. is to

go in reduction of the great debt. "'The ten pence be demd,' said Mr. Mantalini."

We observe with much pleasure, first, that the attention of the country is being called to the fact that the gallant Lieutenant Salkeld, one of the heroes of the Delhi gate, has left a sister whose contributions, added to his own, sustained their family, and who is on every account entitled to the assistance of the nation for whom that brother so nobly died; and, secondly, that a memorial to Lieutenant Salkeld is to be erected in his native parish in Dorsetshire. For this second object more money has been collected than is necessary, and the balance will be applied in aid of the outfit of his younger brothers, to whom cadetships have been given. We seldom make appeals of any pecuniary character, but we would certainly ask those who have it in their power to aid the meritorious to remember that Salkeld died from attempting to blow in the Cashmere gate of Delhi, and that his sister is a governess in London. The Reverend Sidney G. Osborne, whose name is a guarantee of the goodness of any cause he takes up, will receive any tribute to the memory of the young hero, and Mr. Osborne dates from Blandford, Dorsetshire.

M. Granier de Cassagnac proposes to himself and a select circle of friends to reform French literature. His address is a masterpiece of commonplace and egotism; and really, when he talks of England and some other countries having produced a few distinguished writers, while France has given "centuries" of them, it is difficult not to smile. But it is equally difficult not to agree with him when he describes the present literature of France as an Augean stable, in which such creatures as the creator of the "Traviata" and his kind amuse themselves in spreading gold leaf upon filth. He proclaims open war upon modern French literature and drama; but these abominations agree too well with corrupt human nature for him, even if sincere, to do any good. The priesthoods of the Continent are primarily chargeable with the meretriciousness of Continental literature. They have sought to force upon nations a creed which the educated mind rejects, and the natural though illogical result occurs-the cultivated Continental derides all religion because a false one has been set before him. And, religion gone, it is needless to say what becomes of morals; and so M. Dumas, fils, and his accomplices, are masters of the situation. Let this truth be incessantly dashed in the faces of the priests who are at this moment endeavouring to trample out Protestantism in France.

The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon has discovered that dancing is a very healthy exercise, and to be commended, but it is the dancing of ladies with gentlemen that is so objectionable, and so he recommends that they practise the entertainment separately. We fear that this arrangement will not find much favour with either sex. A ladies' quadrille is pretty enough; but what shall be said of eight fellows with beards on their faces grimly doing L'Isté in purposit of health and gratification? However, there is nothing like suit of health and gratification? However, there is nothing suit of health and gratification? However, there is nothing like novelty, and the least that the aristocrats who are advertised as patronising Mr. Spurgeon, and who would condemn the "vulgar curiosity" of humbler sermon-hunters, can do is to try his plan at their own reunions: "He-quadrilles. She-polkas," would make a good card of invitation. Surely the titled patrons of this individual are not going to discredit him by showing that his labours produce no fruit.

Serjeant Byles is the new Judge, vice Mr. Justice Cresswell, who sees to be umpire in the "Lady's Battle." Both appointments are Both appointments are

THE ROYAL TWELFTH CAKE OF 1858 .- This annual specimen THE ROYAL TWELFTH CAKE OF 1858.—This annual specimen of confectionery art was placed in the Royal banqueting-room at Windsor Castle on Tweifth-night. The cake, with its decorations, stood about five feet in height; it weighed about one hundredweight, and was placed on looking-glass in a plateau of gold; it was made in four divisions, each diminishing in size as it rose to the top, the base being circular, and decorated with beautiful medallions and silver embossed borders. The second division was octagonal, each angle being ornamented with an oval-shaped mirror, let in and surrounded by a richly-embossed border. The figures standing out in front of this compartment represented ladies and gentlemen in dresses of the Court of Louis Quinze. The third tier was a square, its angles having medallions in their centre; and surrounding this compartment, and between vases of ministure flowers, were grotesque figures representing hoary winter. The fourth division was in the form of a richly-ornamented pedestal, on which was placed a cup of chaste design, filled with flowers. This upper division was surrounded by figures, also of the Court of Louis XV.

TLAN SKETCHES .-- BOSTON.



TREMONT-STREET, AND PARK-STREET CHURCH, BOSTON.

Boston, November, 1857. In fine weather—or perhaps in any weather—the pleasantest mode of travelling between New York and Boston is by steam-boat through the Long Island Sound to Fall River-a distance of upwards of 200 miles; and from Fall River by railway to Boston, 54 miles. Railway travelling in the United States is not agreeable. Such easy luxury as that of a first-class carriage in England or in France is not to be obtained for love or money. In a land of social equality every one travels in the first class. The servant and

chant, the general, the lawyer, the senator, the judge, and the governor of the State, with their wives, their sons, and their daughters, and even the Irish bogtrotter,—who before he left Ireland would as soon have thought of taking the chair from the Viceroy, or the pulpit from the Roman Archbishop of Dublin, as of travelling in a first-class carriage, but who in this country handles more money in a day than he saw in the old country in a month, and who waxes saucy in proportion to his cash;—all mingle together in one long car, by no means as comfortthe mistress, the navvie, the pedlar, the farmer, the mer- able as a second-class carriage on any of the principal lines in Great

Britain. These cars accommodate each from sixty to eighty travellers, and in the winter are warmed by stoves, burning anthracite coal,—which stoves and which coal, I may mention in parenthesis, are among the greatest afflictions and miseries of the country. Every place to which an unfortunate stranger can resort is overheated by these abominable contrivances. They burn out all the elasticity and moisture of the atmosphere: they quicken the pulse, inflame the skin, and parch the tongue. Hotels, private houses, railway cars, all are alike rendered intolerable by their heat, until, oppressed by the sulphury and palpitating hotness depressed in spirit,



BOSTON, FROM EAST BOSTON

TRANSATLANTIC SKETCHES .-- BOSTON.



WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON.

tomed to the wholesome fresh air rushes out to get a gulp of it, and takes cold by the suddenness of the transition. Perhaps the universal use of these stoves may account for the sallowness of so many of the American people, which contrasts so remarkably with the ruddy freshness of the English. An equal freshness is seldom to be seen here, except in the young children and among newcomers. He who would avoid this nuisance, as well as such other discomforts of the rail as the want of all support for the back or the head in long journeys, rendering sleep an unattainable blessing, should travel by the steam-boats whenever he has a chance. Against the steam-boats the only objection is that they sometimes blow up or take fire. But these are rare occurrences; and no man of ordinary nerve and courage who is compelled to travel need alarm himself unduly by the anticipation of such catastrophes. As every man believes all men to be mortal except himself, so every traveller believes that every boat may explode, or burn, or be wrecked, except the particular boat by which he happens to take his passage. Were it not so, who would travel, unless from the direst necessity? The steamers that ply in the Long Island Sound are, as regards all

weakened in body, and well-nigh suffocated, the stranger accus- I their interior arrangements, as handsome and luxurious as the I dinner-fish, flesh, fowl, pastry, and dessert; everything except a railway cars are the reverse. For a slight extra charge, only amounting to one dollar in the distance between New York and Boston, a private state-room or cabin can be obtained, fitted up with every comfort and convenience. Why similar privacy and comfort are not obtainable on the railways it is difficult to say. Though huge, unwieldy, and ungraceful when seen from the outside, with their machinery working on the top, the river and long shore steam-boats are worthy of the name of floating-palaces when examined from within. The saloons, three deep one above the other, and affording a promenade the whole length of the vessel, are large and siry, richly carpeted, and decorated with velvet and gold, with easy-chairs, fauteuils, and sofas, and all appliances either for walking or for sleeping. Some of them make up from 600 to 800 berths, in addition to the private state-rooms. The tables are bountifully spread for meals, and the negro stewards and waiters (the best servants procurable in the United States, and far superior to the Irish, who are their only competitors in this line of business) are attentive and obliging. Expecting to dine on board, I took no dinner in New York; but found, at six o'clock, that tea only was provided. The tea, however, had all the accessories for a

glass of beer or wine. I asked the jet-black negro who waited on me to bring me some Lager beer. "Can't do it, sar," said he, with a grin; "it's against the rules, sar."

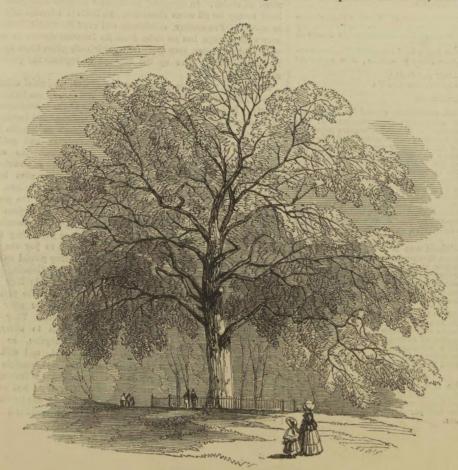
" What rules ?"

"The rules of the ship. Ours is a temperance boat, sar."

"Then why don't you advertise it as a temperance boat, that people may take their choice?"

"All the same, sar," said the nigger, "'zackly the same. Can't let you have beer or wine at the table; but you go on, sar, to the barber's shop, and thar you'll get everything you want, sar-whisky rum, brandy, wine-all sorts thar, sar."

It was even so. In each steamer is a barber's shop, handsomely fitted up, and where the traveller can have his hair cut, or cleaned, or washed, or where he may be shaved by a black barber; and where, whether the boat be a temperance boat, or a boat for the moderate enjoyment and use of the liquid blessings of life, he can obtain gin-slings and cock-tails, and whisky-skins, and all the multifarious spirituous drinks of America. The only interference with his personal liberty in the matter is that he must take his drink in the barber's sanctum, and cannot have it served to him in any other



LIBERTY-TREE, BOSTON COMMON.



LONGFELLOW'S HOUSE, OLD CAMBRIDGE.

part of the ship. I mention this fact for the edification of Exeter Hall, and of those who would introduce the Maine Liquor-law, of something like it, into England, as one out of many proofs which might be adduced to show how great a "sham" is the operation of emperance laws in this country.

Boston, the capital of the small but aucient, wealthy, and intelligent commonwealth of Massachusetts, is one of the most picturesque as well as important cities of the Union. The Indian name of the small peninsula on which it is built was "Shawmut," or the "Living Fountains." From three hills on which it stands, which have now been partially levelled, it obtained from the early settlers the name of Tremont, or Trimountain-a name still given to it by poets and orators when they want to be particularly eloquent. In compliment to the Rev. John Cotton, the Vicar of Boston, in Lincolnshire, who emigrated here for conscience sake, with many other hardy and honest Englishmen, it received from the early settlers the name of Boston. Since that day it has grown to be a city of 180,000 inhabitants, and the nucleus of quite a congeries of other cities almost as important as itself stretching around it on every side, but divided from it either by the arms of the sea or by the pleasant waters of the Charles River. Charlestown, Cambridge, Roxbury, Brighton, Brookline, Chelsea, &c., are so closely united to Boston as virtually to form part of it on the map, although m ist of them are independent cities, governed by their own magistrates and municipalities. The total population of Boston, and all the outlying cities, towns, and villages, is upwards of 400,000. Boston city is divided into South Boston, East Boston, and Boston Proper. The old city, or Boston Proper, stands on a peninsula, surrounded by salt water on three sides, and on the fourth by the brackish water of the Charles River, which, at its confluence with the sea, spreads out like a small lake. It is connected by a narrow strip of land, not more than two feet above high water, and called the Neck, with the suburb or city of Roxbury. Bunker's or Bunker hill-so named from Bunker's-hill in Lincolnshire, is not in Boston, but in the adjoining city of Charlestown, with which it has communication by four bridgestwo for ordinary traffic and two for the railways.

The ground (about 750 acres) on which old Boston is built was occupied, in the year 1635, by the Rev. John Blackstone, the only inhabitant, as well as the sole owner, of the soil. Mr. Blackstone sold the land for £30 English money. There are now many sites in the city worth almost as much per square yard, Boston is very picturesque, very clean, and very English. It has not the French and foreign aspect of New York, but is altogether quieter and more sedate, and justifies, by its outward appearance, the character it has acquired of being the Athens of the New World, the mart of literature, and the most intellectual city in America. Not that this high character is willingly conceded to it by people who live beyond the limits of Charlestown, Roxbury, and Cambridge; for the New Yorkers, the Philadelphians, and many others, so far from taking the Bostonians at the Bostonian estimate of themselves, hold their high pretensions in scorn, and speak contemptuously of them as utter "Yankees." There can, however, be no doubt, all jealousy and rivalries apart, that the society of Boston is highly cultivated and refined, and that, if it do not excel, it is not excelled by that of any city in the Union.

The great charm of the scenery of Boston is its "Common" or Park-a piece of ground covering about forty acres, and open on one side to the Charles River, over the estuary of which, and the heights beyond, it commands from every part a series of extensive and beautiful views. The other sides of the Common are occupied by the residences of the principal inhabitants-noble stone buildings most of them-and representing a rental ranging from £300 to £800 or £1000 per annum. House rent is exceedingly high in all the great American cities, and is at least double that of the corresponding style of houses in London. With this letter you will receive several sketches of the city from the pencil of Mr. Ward, including a general view of the harbour and shipping, a view of the Common, with the picturesque Park street Church, with its graceful wooden spire, at one corner, and a glimpse of the State House, erected on the Beacon-hill, the highest of the three hills, which give to Boston the name of Tremont. In all distant views the State House dominates the city as the highest and most conspicuous object, around which every thing else is concentrated. The view from the top of this edifice well repays the labour of the ascent, and affords an unrivalled panorama of the busy, populous, and thriving home which the descendants of the ancient English Puritans have made for themselves in the New World. In the Common, surrounded by a railing to protect it from injury, stands a venerable elm, with an inscription stating that it is believed to have been planted before the first settlement of Boston as a colony, and that it began to exhibit signs of old age a quarter of a century ago. A sketch of this elm—dear to all the Bostonians, and the most prominent tree on the Common—is inclosed. Its boughs are inhabited by a colony of tame grey squirrels. To throw nuts to these graceful little creatures and watch their gambols is one of the principal amusements of the nursemaids and children of Boston, as well as of many older and wiser persons. There are similar colonies in the other elms in some of the principal streets. The squirrels are general favourites, and have no enemies among the cats which occasionally make an inroad upon them and diminish their numbers, to the great disgust and indignation of the well-minded population. Let me mention as an interesting fact to those who study natural history that the elms in Boston planted by the English settlers from slips or seeds brought from England retain their leaves much later than the native American elms. At this advanced period of the year I noticed, amid the leafless or the brown and yellow trees that graced the Common, seven elms of most luxuriant green foliage, which seemed not to have lost a leaf, or to possess a leaf in the slightest degree discoloured. These were the English elms, sturdy Britons, flourishing in a vigorous old age, while their Yankee brethren, seedy, sapless, and woe-begone, looked as sallow as if they, too, like their human compatriots, smoked immoderately chewed tobacco, spat, lived in heated rooms, and, in the over hurry to get rich, did injustice to their physical nature.

The principal street of Boston is Washington-street, a long and not very even thoroughfare, but picturesque and English in its character, and containing some very handsome shops. I send a sketch of it, wherein those who know Boston will recognise the book-store of Messrs. Ticknor and Fields-two associates who have published more poetry, and, if report say true, made more money by it, than any other publishers in America. Their store is the lounge and resort of all the literary celebrities of Boston and Havard University. Here Longfellow looks in to have a chat. Here Professor Agassiz-who has rendered himself doubly dear to Boston by refusing to leave it on the invitation of Napoleon III.shows his genial and benevolent face. Here Oliver W. Holmeswho ought to be as well known in England as Longfellow is-comes to give or take the news of the day. Here the amiable Prescott sometimes looks in at the door, like a ray of sunshine. Here poets, poetesses, lecturers, preachers, professors, and newspaper editors have combined, without premeditation, to establish a sort of literary exchange where they may learn what new books are forthcoming, and look at them, even if they do not buy them, and talk together upon literature and criticism.

Among other sketches which I send you, and which belong as of right to Boston, is one from the city of Cambridge. The sketch is that of the residence of the poet Longfellow, with the two noble elms at either side. This house, which is not far distant from the college buildings of the Havard University, in which until lately the poet held the office of Professor of Literature and the Belles Lettres, has another claim to the respect of Americans and the interest of travellers. It was the head-quarters of Washington during the War of Independence.

BOOKS FOR THE SEASON.*

Among books of travels are some manifestly designed, after their kind, for gift-books. Here is one called Tiger-Shooting in India, by Lieutenant William Rice, that appears intended to catch the eye, with some such purpose, if we may judge from its twelve plates in chromolithography with which the book is adorned from as many spirited sketches by the author himself. His ambition, he tells us, has been to give "some account of the most exciting and glorious sport this world affords—tiger-shooting." In pursuit of this "most glorious sport" Lieutenant Rice has shown more than a warrior's ardour. His expeditions covered five years, though the days of actual sport in the aggregate were just 365. One fifth of his time, during that period, was therefore spent in this exciting game. When we consider that only the three hottest months in the year are available to the Indian sportsman, we may judge of the zest with which the to the Indian sportsman, we may judge of the zest with which the Lieutenant and his companions, out on "leave of absence," pursued the dangerous pleasure of tiger-hunting. The author is particularly desirous of exploding the old notion that, without elephants, tigers are best left alone. Except in his first adventure his exploits were all desirous of exploding the old notion that, without elephants, tigers are best left alone. Except in his first adventure his exploits were all performed without the aid of the half-reasoning animal. His great wish is to have an opportunity of trying his skill on the tigers of Singapore, which he offers to exterminate. We trust that his offer will be accepted. At any rate we can commend his book for the spirit in which its wonders are related.

In this list of books we may also include an illustrated edition of the Life and Adventures of Jules Gérard, the Lion-Killer, which is preceded by a description and history of Algeria, that will enable the reader better to appreciate the exploits of the hero. Several elaborate chapters are devoted to the subject, and much information is communicated in relation to the scenes and objects with which this extraormunicated in relation to the scenes and objects with which this extraordinary adventurer became acquainted. A comparison is made in the preface between Gérard and Gordon Cumming; but enough allowance is not made for the literary tact with which the Frenchman's narrative is written. The artifices in its arrangement of the detail are as wonderful as the adventures themselves. Expectation is excited and maintained on the stretch set to a to produce in every instance the greatest offset. Moreover, the selves. Expectation is excited and maintained on the stretch so as to produce in every instance the greatest effect. Moreover, the Frenchman makes the most of his enemy. He paints the lion in the most formidable colours, that his victory over so mighty and astute a foe may lose none. The North African lion, nevertheless, may be—nay, we have no doubt is—a more ugly customer to deal with than the South. The most singular part of Gérard's history is that he undertook this dangerous sport, not in the spirit of gain or adventure, but in a fit of enthusiasm. He had a "mission" to exterminate the African lion. He regards himself as an instrument of Providence in protecting whole families and tribes from danger, ruin, and death, hitherto unsparingly inflicted upon them by the terrible king of beasts.

The Children's Bible Picture-Book is a collection of parratives of

The Children's Bible Picture-Book is a collection of narratives of The Children's Bible Picture-Book is a collection of narratives of scenes and incidents from the Old and New Testament, attractive by their picturesqueness, and impressive by the writer (M. J., author of "Historical Tales") employing, as far as possible, the language—ipsissima verba—of Scripture. The illustrations are mostly copied from designs by Steinle, Overbeck, Veit, &c., in the Illustrated German Bible, and from the Bible Pictures by Julius Schnorr. The text is in large, readable type. The book is altogether an admirable present suitable to the sacredness of the season.

Wild Pleasers of the Alphabet, a poem for children is a small

Wild Flowers of the Alphabet, a poem for children, is a small quarto for the nursery, filled with coloured illustrations—flowers, scenes, and borders. The pictures of child-life are very pleasing, and the flowers, in their natural colours, win the little learner to the simple and easy verses beneath. This is just the book to render the child familiar with the beauty of wild flowers and the charms of rural scenery; and, at the threshold of life, to impress upon the young mind and heart the wondrous beauty of creation. and heart the wondrous beauty of creation.

*Tiger-Shooting in India; being an Account of Hunting Experiences on Foot in Rajpootana, during the Hot Season, from 1850 to 1854. By Wm. Rice, Lieut 25th Regiment Bombay N.I.; with Twelve Plates in Chromolithography.—Smith, Eider, and Co.

The Life and Adventures of Jules Gérard. Illustrated Edition, containing a Complete History and Description of Algeria; with numerous additional Engravings.—Lay.

The Child's Bible Picture Book.—Ball and Daldy.

Wild Flowers of the Alphabet.—Ackermann and Co.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM. - A manifesto, signed by thirty-one Parliamentary Reform.—A manifesto, signed by thirty-one members of Parliament and others, was published on Tuesday. It lays down the following as "leading features" of any Parliamentary reform:—1 (a). The extension of the borough franchise in England and Wales to "every male person of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity," who shall occupy, as owner or tenant in part or whole, any premises within the borough which are rated for the relief of the poor; (b), the extension of the county franchise in England and Wales to all £10 occupiers at least; (c), the assimilation, as far as possible, of the franchises in Scotland and Ireland to those of England and Wales. 2. Protection to the voter by the ballot, on a plan similar to that adopted in the Australian colonies. 3. A reappointment of seats, that shall make such an approach to an equalisation of constituencies as shall give, in the United Kiugdom, a majority of members to a majority of electors. 4. Abolition of property qualification for members. 5. The calling of a new Parliament every three years.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE.—There was a crowded meeting in the schoolroom of St. Paul's, Hull, on Wednesday week, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to the Rev. H. T. Cattley, seven years Curate of that district, but who is now promoted to the perpetual curacy of Sutton-in-Holderness. The testimonial consisted of a richly-chased silver coffee-pot, teapot, sugar-basin, and cream-ewer, from the establishment of Messrs. Jacobs and Co., Hull, and bearing an appropriate inscription.

TESTIMONIAL.—On New Year's evening the congregation of the Episcopal Chapel, London-road, Southwark, met in the schoolroom of the chapel to present the Rev. W. Lincoln with a token of their affection and respect—making the third expression of their good-will towards their pastor in three years. It consisted of a purse of £44, contributed by the pence of the poorest as well as the larger sums of the richer members of the congregation, and was presented to the rev. gentleman by Mr. Fitch, chapelwarden.

On Monday next, being the first day of Hilary Term Mr. Justice Cresswell, the Judge of the new Court of Probate, who is also the Judge Ordinary of the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, will commence the sittings under the new jurisdiction. The Court, it is understood, will sit at Westminster.

CURRENCY, BANKING, AND PREROGATIVE.

THE Legislature has latterly dealt with currency and banking as if they were identical, and regulations concerning the former are inserted in laws relating to the latter. The celebrated Act of 1819known as Peel's Bill, which changed the unit of value, and affected more or less the fortunes of every man in the empire-is entitled "An Act to continue the restrictions contained in several Acts on payments of cash by the Bank of England," &c. The suppression of small notes, and the establishment of joint-stock banks, were effected by an "Act for altering the Bank Charter;" and in a renewal of that Act in 1833 Bank of England notes were made legal tenders, or declared by law to be an actual payment, everywhere except at the Bank Our present currency regulations are contained in the Act of 1844 "for giving the Bank of England certain privileges for a "The primary object and purpose of this Act," ing to Lord Overstone, is "the effec tual protection of the bullion reserves in the Bank of England." The whole currency, then, has been regulated as if it were a subordinate part of banking, and as if the great object of the Legislature were to keep money in the till of this Corporation. At length, however, the idea has dawned on some of our statesmen that currency and banking are not identical; and they have actually made the announcement in Parliament. The President of the United States still cherishes, as is obvious from his late Message, the old creed. It is now necessary, therefore, to point out the difference between currency and banking, and establish the principles which ought to guide the Legislature in dealing with them.

Currency is an enlarged name for money. In former times it consisted only of gold, silver, and copper coins. As society increased, and business became diversified as well as extended, other and different instruments were needed to carry it on. Bills were invented, banknotes came into use, drafts to order and bankers' cheques were employed. In modern society a great variety of instruments are daily used to buy and sell, to make bargains, to effect exchanges, to liquidate debts, to measure and remunerate services; and all these now fulfil all the functions of money, and may be embraced if they pass from hand to hand in the comprehensive term currency.

In olden times to coin money was a part of the Royal prerogative; but this is now shrunk into very narrow limits. "The Crown," said the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Dec. 11, "is nothing but a manufacturer of coin. It never purchases bullion (gold), and never takes any step for supplying the public with coin." "The only function with respect to coinage which the Crown now performs is that of impressing the die on the bullion which is sent to the Mint to be coined, the bullion being, in fact, the property of the Bank or of individuals." The Crown decides how the bullion shall be coined; but over the quantity coined and put or kept in circulation it exercises no control whatever. Since 1819 the import and export of bullion and of coin have been perfectly free; so that the quantity of metallic money in use, and, consequently, its value in relation to other things, which depends on its quantity, have been wholly and entirely determined by the action of commerce. Blackstone's antiquated notion that "it is in the breast of the King to fix the value of coins," though he may settle the quantity of metal they shall contain, has long been discarded as an utter impossibility. This fact is of singular importance in relation to the claim founded on Prerogative to regulate the quantity of bank-notes in circulation. Prerogative has given up the notion of regulating the quantity of metallic money; but in its name a power is claimed here and in the United States of regulating the amount of bank-notes, which represent only a portion of metallic currency.

Prerogative, indeed, is very capricious. It extends from coin to bank-notes; but bankers' cheques, drafts, bills of exchange, &c., all of which fulfil the functions of money, as well as bank-notes, are merely taxed to raise a revenue, but otherwise they lie beyond the reach of Prerogative. To issue bank-notes is a breach of the privileges reserved to Kings and Congresses; but to issue every other species of promise to pay is the right of every man at common law. In ancient times prerogative exercised its dominion over the coinage, and by debasing it inflicted, according to a Prime Minister (Lord Liverpool), unendurable misery on the people. Our pound was originally a pound of silver troy, named after the town Troyes, where a great fair was held; and it was debased, before silver was degraded in 1819 to be a mere token, to one-third of its nominal value. In France the pound (livre) was by Prerogrative actually debased below our shilling, or to about the eightieth part of the nominal pound. At present Prerogative says an ounce of gold shall be coined, not into four aliquot parts, a quarter of anfounce each, but into three pieces and 18-20ths of another piece. Each sovereign, instead of containing exactly 6 dwts. of fine gold, contains 5 dwts. 34 gr. Each shilling, instead of being the twentieth part of a lb. of silver 12 dwts., weighs only 3 dwts. 21 gr. To the adoption of these extraordinary and arbitrary divisions Prerogative was driven by its own dishonest debasement of money. In England prerogative declares that gold is the legal money for all sums above 40s. In India it tolerates only silver as money. Prerogative, capricious, and even fraudulent, in its dealings with coinage, has no claim from its inherent virtues to meddle with bankers' notes, even if it had not virtually given them up when it was obliged to give up the attempt to regulate the quantity of

Not many years ago silver was the general and chief coinage of Europe, and it was by debasing silver that misery was inflicted on society. It is still the chief coinage in some of the poorest countries of Europe. As society, however, grew in opulence and transactions were enlarged, it became extremely inconvenient to trundle about barrowfuls of silver to make large payments; and gold, as more convenient, was substituted for silver. As society advanced further, paper was, in many cases, substituted for gold, as more convenient; persons dealing together soon became aware that they were mutually buyers and sellers, and had to submit equally to the inconvenience of passing the precious metals to and from one another, while, at the end of a given time, only a balance of payments was required. Instead, therefore, of liquidating every transaction by passing silver or gold, they kept a record of their mutual transactions, each promised to pay the other, and, at the end of some period, only as much money passed as liquidated the balance. From this principle grew the Clearing-houses established years ago in London, and very recently in New York. These records of transactions and promises to pay were the parents of bankers' notes, and they could only come into use after reading and writing were pretty generally diffused. They stand in the same relation to gold as gold stands to silver, and as silver to copper. To complete certain bargains, or make payments, they are more convenient than gold, and still more convenient than silver. Convenience, then, is the great principle which dominates over all currency regulations. A multitude of transactions, all equally necessary to the well-being of society, could not possibly be carried on by the clumsy means of settling every one by the payment of metallic money. The convenience of the public to be served by the use of currency, and by gradually substituting a more for a less refined instrument, is but another name for social welfarethe aim, end, and guide of all laws.

Promises to pay everywhere come into existence at some stage of society. They have been used both in China and in Europe for ages, and are now, speaking with strict precision, as necessary for carrying on the businesses by which we are all subsisted as gold or silver money ever was. Men begun with barter, then they used copper or brass, then silver, then gold; and now using paper promises to pay, in conjunction with all the others, it may be positively asserted that the enlarged currency of modern times is the natural product of, and is altogether regulated by, the wants of society. Like agriculture and printing, it is improved and changed by and with the growth of society. The great law of its existence is the public convenience. This brings it into use, and regulates it, and to this end it is continually improved.

The amount of business is obviously determined by the wants of society. They stimulate labour, and in the end limit and regulate, subordinately to the induence of the scasons, all production. Every individual finds in the business to be done by him the natural limit to the bills, drafts, or promises to pay he requires. It is so of classes, and so of society at large, and that quantity and no more will, as the rule, be created. It is an established fact, first noticed by Mr. Tooke, and confirmed by much experience, that the bank-note circulation of the country, and of every individual banker, is determined by the amount of business to be done; and no individual capidity, or the miscalculation of companies, can force a single unnecessary note into circulation as long as the promise which every note bears on its face to pay on demand be not suspended by the law. Notwithstanding all the changes in the condition of the country, as its real business has been, on the whole, subjected to few variations-though it has progressively enlarged-the note circulation has been nearly unchanged, or has only changed and expanded where permitted, as in Scotland and Ireland, according to the wants of society. In spite of looseminded issuers of IOUs, who form too large a portion of our legislators, and who have been accustomed to issue promises to pay with as much indifference as they put on their morning gowns, the paper currency of commerce, which they undertake to regulate, is completely and strictly regulated by the wants of commerce. It is not, like their obligations, issued to supply extravagance. It is issued as corn is grown and cloth manufactured—for public consumption, and will not be issued, and cannot be issued—if it be uninterfered with by the Government-in excess. Like a ship, it is an instrument for facilitating exchange, and no more will be made than is required. Being the offspring of the public wants, regulated by them, and susceptible, like all the means of supplying them, of successive improvements, of which Governments can know nothing till they are introduced, it should be left, like the growth of corn, the manufacture of clothing, and the building of ships, perfectly free. In fact, the bulk of it, as bills, drafts, cheques, the supply of metallic money, &c., is uninterfered with; but bank-notes—a minute portion of it—from an idle supposition that they intrench on Prerogative, are subjected to as many regulations as public-houses, and with similar results. Both are deteriorated, degraded, and often made mischievous.

Currency—the several instruments for facilitating exchange—is somewhat like the atmosphere, shared and used by all; banking is an art or business practised by a very few persons, like watchmaking or engraving; and the legislation required by the currency, whatever it may be, cannot possibly be ascertained by any study of the art of banking. To make laws for the currency, on the principle of keeping a supply of gold in the Bank of England, is like making laws for the punishment of crime in order to supply courts and lawyers with business and fees.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE

Day.	liarometer at 9 A.M. 89 feet aboveleve f Bea, corrected and reduced	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Balb at 3 P.M.	Diroc- tion of Wind	Amt. of Cloud. (0-10)	Rain in inches.
	Inches.	q	9	p	Ω.	9	9	(a			
Dec. 31;	30.551	42.8	304	37.1	33.8	33.2	41'8	41.5	SSE.	3	0.000
Jan. 1	30.481	33.2	27.2	33.9	323	. 31.5	37.5	37.2	S.	6	0.000
., 2	30.483	40'I	26.1	34.3	32.4	31.7	39.0	38.5	S.	8	0.000
., 3	30.218	39.6	31-7	35.2	36.2	35.5	36-6	3414	SE.	10	0.000
22 4	30.532	34.8	29.5	32.3	33.2	31.5	32.9	30.8	E.	0	0.000
79 5	30.432	29.4	23.8	27:3	28.2	27.8	28.8	28.5	E. N.	10	0.000
99 6	30.241	28.9	25.8	27-2	27.8	27.7	28.3	27.8	SE. S.	10	0.000
Means	30.4€3	36.3	27.8	32.5	32.1	31.5	35:0	34.1			0 000

Means | 3046; | 563 | 276 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 578 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 17

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.: Long. 0° 18' 47" W.: Height above so

The state of the s											
Re-											
		DAILY MEANS OF					7 111	MATE I	111177	RAIN	
DAY.		Parometer Corrected.	Tempera- ture of the Air.	Dew Folut.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud,	Minimum read at 19 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 F.M.	General Direction.	Movemen in 24 hours.	in 24 hours, Read at 10A.M.
		Inches.	q	0		0-10	9	0	1	351200	Inches
Dec.	30	30.593	38.4	37.1	-96	10	35.0	42.1	NNW. ESE.	66	.000
		30 532	34.8	33.4	'95	8	32.3	42-2	ESE. E.	130	.000
Jan.	.1	30.201	38.8	37.5	*95	7	32.7	45'1	SSW.W.NNW.	55	'005
9.9	2		39.1	38.5	.97	10	33.2	43.8	SW. NNW.	41	.000
22		30.234	36.7	33.0	'88	8	38.2	44.7	S. E.	146	'007
9.9	4	30.459	31.1	23.8	-77	3	32.6	35'1	ESE. NE.	317	1000
	5	30:319	1 27.8	26:14	+6/42	10	DE-0	120.00 13	BITT MINITE	1 .00	.000

the daily means are obtained from observations made at Sh. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., sh., and 10h. p.m., on each day. The corrections for diurnal \$1.7.7\text{con}\$ are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" \$1.0\text{distable Humidity" are calculated, from observations of the dry \$1.0\text{distable Humidity" are calculated, from observations of the dry \$1.0\text{distable Humidity} are calculated, from observations of the dry \$1.0\text{distable Humidity} are calculated, from observations of the Indian observations of the Indian observation of the Appoint The movement of the wind is given by \$2.0\text{distable Humidity} are distable for each day \$2.0\text{distable Humidity} are distable for each day \$2.0\text{distable Humidity} are distable for midnight.

PSYLLOGRAPHY—A NEW BRANCH OF ART—is thus spoken of in a letter from Paris:—"You have probably never heard of pyellography, which has just now acquired great development. It consists simply in cutting out sheets of black 1 up r m such a way as to make it into a picture figures of knaiseques which has all the mush or an engaying by the best masters. It appears that psyllegraphy is a first appear of the property of the result of a pair of selectors and a sheet of appears has able to reproduce the rest complicated landscape. Great inspection has all to reproduce the rest complicated landscape. Great inspection has been expected in Paris final Recember, whose selessors are far more skilled, a carding to complete that Recember, whose selessors are far more skilled, a carding to complete the final Recember, and preside financy a Error of these selessors are far more skilled, as carding to complete the sheet of the master of the selessors are far more skilled, as carding to complete the sheet of the master of the selessors are far more skilled, as carding to complete the selessors are far more skilled, as carding to complete the selessors are far more skilled, as carding to complete the selessors are far more skilled, as carding to complete the selessors are far more skilled, as carding to complete the selessors are far more skilled.

MUSIC.

THE performances at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, at reduced prices, continue to draw crowded audiences. On Wednesday Mdlls. Piccolomini appeared, for the first time this season, in the part of Maria, in "La Figlia del Reggimento," which she played with greater Maria, in "La Figlia del Reggimento," which she played with greater spirit and archness than ever. Her reception, we need scarcely add, was most enthusiastic. On the same evening the last act of "Li Favorita" was given, with Spezia and Giuglini. A whole evening ought to have been devoted to this fine opera. The beauty and pathos of a drama are destroyed by giving only a fragment of it. These performances will terminate next week, in order that the theatre may be prepared for the entertainments to be given by command of her Majesty.

Mr. Fragger Land who conducted the yound portion of

MR. EDWARD LAND, who conducted the vocal portion of Jullien's Concerts at the Surrey Gardens, has formed an association for concerts at that place, under the denomination of "The Royal Surrey Gardens Choral Society"; and the first of its series of concerts was given, in the great Music Hall, on Tuesday evening last. It consisted of madriguls, glees, and part-songs, performed, under Mr. Land's direction, by a party of eminent linglish singers, with a large, powerful, and well-trained chorus. The first part of the concert was a very fice selection from the works of Sir Henry Bishop, including a number of his dramatic concerted pieces, which, though no longer heard on the stage, still continue to delight the public when sung in the concert room. The air and chorus, "Alegiance we swear," was given with great effect, the solo part by that rising young singer, Miss. Banks. The beautiful hunting glee, so full of sylvan freshness, "What shull he have that killed the deer?" was sung by Messrs. Barnby, Lockey, Howe, and Gadsby, the accompaniments for the horns being played by two of our best performers, Mr. C. Harper and Herr Standen. Another favourite hunting glee, "Foresters, sound the cheerful horn," sung and accompanied in the same manner, was equally pleasing. Madamo Rudersdorff (who, though not English by birth, is well entitled to be called an English singer) sang the famous bravura song, "Bid me discourse," giving the florid passage with a brilliancy seldom surpassed. The well-known trio and chorus, "Mynheer van Dunck" (in such universal favour among glee-singers), was given with remarkable spirit. Mr. Lockey sang the tender and expressive air, "He mine, dear maid;" Mrs. Lockey sang "Sons of Freedom;" of the pretty duet, "As it fell upon a day," was nicely warbled by Mrs. Lockey and Miss Banks; and the Bishop selection concluded with the gipsy trio and chorus, "The Chough and Crow," from "Guy Mannering"—our lamented composer's chef-d'ceutre in this branch of his art. The second part of the concert was miscellane MR. EDWARD LAND, who conducted the vocal portion of

There has been a great deal of music in the provinces during the holidays. Several of Handel's oratorios have been given at various principal towns. At Manchester "Judas Maccabeus" was performed on Christmas-day, in the Free-trade Hall, to an audience of more than 3000 people. The solo singers were Madame Rudersdorff, Mr. Charles Braham, Miss Wilkinson, Mrs. Brooke, and Mr. Allan Irving. Mr. Braham is said by the local papers to have had immense success, particularly in "Sound an alarm," which he sang with an energy and vocal power worthy of his father.—There has also been a great performance of "The Messiah" at York. The principal vocalists were Mrs. Sunderland (a lady of provincial fame) and Mr. Montem Smith. The choruses, as is always the case in that land of chorus-singing, were magnificent.—A new musical society, called "The Amateur Vocal Union," has been formed at Huddersfield, and numbers about seventy members. Last week they gave a grand performance, attended by all THERE has been a great deal of music in the provinces during Union," has been formed at Huddersheld, and numbers about seventy members. Last week they gave a grand performance, attended by all the beauty and fashion of the town and neighbourhood. The concert consisted of pieces from the "Trovatore," which, it is said, "were executed by the professionals and amateurs in a highly-creditable manner." The "Trovatore" is a good thing on the boards of the Italian Opera, but these Yorkshire amateurs would have done themselves more credit, and done more to improve their own taste and that of their audience, had they got up a good English concert, in the style of the performance at the Surrey Gardens which we have just described, and which they would do well to take as an example.

We provide the consequence of the content of the performance of the performance of the content of the performance of the content of the performance at the Surrey Gardens which we have just described, and which they

WE mentioned a few weeks ago that Mr. H. Cooper, the eminent WE mentioned a few weeks ago that air. It. Cooper, the enthuent violinist, had returned from the United States, having, on his arrival there, been discouraged by the gloomy aspect of public affairs. He was too basty and precipitate, it seems, for he has been induced again to cross the Atlantic, by a communication which followed him to this country offering him an important and lucrative engagement. He sailed from Bristol for New York on the 26th of December.

THE gentlemen of her Majesty's private band celebrated the the generated the twentieth anniversary of its formation by dining together on Tuesday (last week) at the White Hart Hotel, Windsor, and availed thomselves of the opportunity of presenting Mr. Anderson, the director of the band, with a diamond ring, as a testimony of the respect and esteem in which that gentleman is justly held by his colleagues. The Queen's private band is composed of the clite of our instrumental performers, and, as a body, is distinguished for its organisation and efficiency.

THE THEATRES, &c.

DRURY LANE. - The company at this theatre is understood to DRURY LAND.—The company at this theatre is understood to be led by Mr. Leigh Murray, who made his appearance on Monday as Gustave de Grignoir, in "The Ladies' Battle." The Counters was represented by Mrs. Leigh Murray, and Leoni by Miss M. Oliver. Mr. Yourge also appeared as La Biron, and Mr. W. Templeton as Heari. Mr. Murray, we are happy to say, appeared to be in good health and spirits, and acted with admirable propriety as well as vigour. The piece was well supported throughout. With this performance the dramatic season may be said to begin.

PRINCESS'.-Owing to an attack of hoarseness and influenza, PRINCESS'.—Owing to an attack of hoarscness and influenza, Mr. Charles Keon was unable to appear in "Hamlet" as announced. The theatre was filled by a brilliant audience who had assembled to witness Mr. Kean's first appearance as Hamlet these two years. The two comic dramas of "A Case of Conscience," and "Living two comic dramas of "A Case of Conscience," and "Living two fast," were substituted for the tragedy, and were followed by the pantomime, which increases in favour upon each representation. Mr. Kean, we are happy to learn, has so far recovered as to be aunounced to perform Hamlet on Tuesday next.

NEW YEAR'S-DAY AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE. The attractions on this day were enhanced by a masterly performance on the grand festival organ of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," Rossin's "Chius Animam," and Haydn's "The heavens are telling the glory of God." Mr. J. T. Cooper was the organist on this occasion.

Mr. Augustus Braham has entered into an engagement to sing at the Canterbury Hall, and will make his appearance in the course of the present month.

Miss Goddard, the tragedian, who has been visiting Australia and California during the last three years, presented her entire share of the last night's receipts of her engagement, amounting to £105, to trus tees at Ballarat, for the purpose of founding a "Strangers' Home."

The Russian Government has issued a circular on the subject of the Danish Duchies, in which it expressly recommends Denmark to adopt a policy of conciliation, and praises Austria and Prussia for the policy they have pursued.

The last matrimonial case in the Consistory Court was decided on the last day of the old year. It was a suit by a Mrs. Rogers against her husband for separation. The husband made no opposition, and the Court pronounced for the separation, with ss. a week alimony.

A "Directory of Canada" has been recently published by Mr. Lovell of Montreal. It contains a good deal of information, statistical and otherwise, as to the government, agriculture, and education in Canada. Canada contains two Almas, two Balaclavas, and three Instruments.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition will end, it is said, in law; and not unjustly so, if all we hear is true, as in truth we believe it to be. The seven wise men of Manchester constituting the committee of management have taken a fit upon them of doing a dirty act in a dirty way. Who is not aware that Mr. Deane originated the great Art-Treasures Exhibition? and who will not grieve to hear that Mr. Deane has received the most insignificant money acknowledgment of his services—and, worse still, is obliged to go to law to get what is actually due to him? It is said in Manchester and out of Manchester that the committee-unrepresenting the guarantees in this respect-proclaim, loudly and unmistakably, that the whole merit of the Exhibition is due to them, and not to the two Originators and some half-dozen directors, well known to the public, but not on the committee.

A correspondent from Florence announces, with an air of triumph, that the Director of the National Gallery of Pictures in this country has purchased two-and-twenty early and choice examples of the Tuscan school for the somewhat insignificant sum of seven thousand pounds. And this purchase has been made without asking the advice of the fine-art member for Brighton, or even of his friend Mr. Morris Moore.

The Soulages Collection, of which we have heard more than enough, will be left, it is said, on the hands of the Manchester gentlemen. The Chancellor of the Exchequer shakes his head significantly to Mr. Fairbairn, and Mr. Fairbairn drops his eyeglass, and pities his fellowguarantees.

Among Mr. Croker's papers his executors have discovered the criginal letters addressed by the Earl of Hertford, during his Embassy in Paris, to Horace Walpole. Our readers will remember that Mr. Croker edited the letters of Walpole to Lord Hertford; but Lord Hertford's replies-revealing much that is curious about Wilkes, Churchill, Sterne, Selwyn, old Q., Madame de Pompadour, and Paris life-were not in Mr. Croker's hands when he edited Walpole's letters. Mr. Croker's printed notes show clearly enough that he had not then seen-Lord Hertford's letters.

The readers of English life and letters of the last century will remember the two quarto volumes containing the Garrick Correspondence. These volumes, valuable as they are, unfortunately do not represent the real importance of the Garrick Correspondence. This was strikingly exhibited the other day at the sale-room of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, when several unpublished letters written by Kitty Clive to Garrick were sold at extremely large prices. Messrs. Colburn and Bentley were jockeyed in the purchase they made (honestly enough on their parts) of the so-called Garrick Correspondence, and-some day or other we may tell the story.

We have seen the embryo National Portrait Gallery, and thoroughly approve the purchases made by Lord Stanhope, Lord Macaulay, Mr. Carlyle, and his fellow committeemen. The portraits, including alike purchases and gifts, are ranged temporarily in two rooms, not too well lighted, in Great George-street, Westminster. Over one fireplace is seen the Chandos Shakspeare; over the other fireplace the Aubrey Sir Walter Raleigh, in every respect the best purchase the committee has yet made. Viewed artistically, the two best acquisitions are the portraits of two of Boswell's heroes—Richard Cumberland and Arthur Murphy. Both are three-quarters, and both very characteristic. The Cumberland is by Romney; the Murphy by Dance. But why-and here we must withdraw our unqualified approval of the purchases-why did the committee buy a poor copy of a good picture already in the possession of the nation? We allude to the poor Strawberry-hill copy of the fine Hampton Court Lely of La Belle Hamilton.

We have spoken elsewhere of the loss England has sustained in the death of General Havelock. England has not suffered a greater loss in arms since General Moore fell at Cerunna, as England had not, when Mocre died, sustained a like loss since General Wolfe fell before

THE CRYSTAL PALACE TWELFTH CAKE.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE TWELFTH CAKE.

The menster Christmas Cake, made by Messrs. Staples, for the Crystal Paince reveis, was a trumph of confectionery art. The height of the cake was 41t.9 in, and the weight 3/ewt, or nearly 400 lb. More than half a thensand eggs were used in its preparation; and some idea may be formed of the quality when we state that the fruit was in the proportion of three pounds to one pound of fleur. It was baked in eight parts, no oven thing large eneugh to contain the whole at one time.

The form was hexagonal, and composed of three stages. In the centre of each side of the lower stage were well-executed medalions of her Majesty, en alternate blue and pink grounds, encircled by wreaths of laurel; the origin of the compartments being decorated with a Grecian scrollwork berder, while equestrian statues of the late Dake of Wellington, the Emperer Napoleon, the Emperor of Austria, &c., stood at the angles. The next stage was ornamented in a similar cassic style, but with naval heroes. Admirsis, &c. Upon the upper stage Ninevel builts supported a classic vase filled with holly and evergreens. From the midst of which rose the Royal standard of England; the shars of various nations being plentifully distributed about the cake. Great credit is due to Mr. Thomas Staples, under whose personal superintendence the cake was produced, for the taste and judgment he exhibited in its preparation.

On Weinesday (I weitth-day) public notice having been given that the cake would be distributed, the attendance of children was greater than on any day since the commencement of the revers. Great was the anxity shown on many a little face, immediately on receiving the Iwelfth-night character, to proceed with more than possible speed to the spet where the cake was to be obtained in exchange for it, and numerous were the endeavours by "children of a larger growth" to induce the inflexible officials to include them with the "infantry" on this occasion only. The distribution commenced at a few minutes past twe, and co

PURCHASE OF PICTURES FOR THE NATION.—A correspondent of the Meridia Post at Florence makes known the fact that Sir Charles Eastlake has purchased a collection of paintings of the early Tascan masters for the National Gallery. "In purchasing the most valuable portion of the Lombardi Collection," writes the correspondent, "our Government has profited by an opportunity which might never again present itself of furnishing artists and amateurs with the materials for an unbroken and continuous history of art, as exhibited in the productions of the Flerentine school, from its glorious dawn with Cimabue to its meridian splendour under Masaccio and Filippino Lippi. The purchase consists of twenty-two pictures, by Cimabue, Giotto, Duccio, Segna di Duccio, the priest Emanuel (a great artist), Taddeo Gaddi, Spinello, Artitino, Jacepo di Cascutino, Andrea Orgagna, Fra Angelico, Gentile da Fabriano, Pictro della Francesca, Andrea del Castagno, Filippo Lippi, Masalmo da Panicale, Filippino Lippi, Paolo Uccello, Andrea Mantegua, and Marghentone d'Arezzo. If we take into account the separate compartments into which the pictures are divided the number would be much greater. That of Andrea Orgagna consists of ten separate pieces, the Jacopo di Cascutino of nine, the Taddeo Gaddi ot seven, &c. The entire collection has been bought for £7000." PURCHASE OF PICTURES FOR THE NATION .-- A correspondent

On Saturday last a fine vessel, the Bartolameo Diaz, intended as a sea-yacht for the King of Portugal, was launched from the yard of Messes. Green at Blackwall. She is 1300 tons measurement, 210 feet long, pierced for 22 gaus, and will be worked by a screw.

The works on the railway from the Maine to the Rhine (Mentz-Darmstadt-Aschallenburg) are going on very rapidly; and it is expected that the Darmstadt section will be open to circulation in April, and the whole line as far as Aschallenburg in November next.



THE TURNER GOLD MEDAL PAINTING.—BY N. O. LUPTON.



THE GOLD MEDAL HISTORICAL PAINTING ("THE GOOD SAMARITAN").-BY P. R. MORRIS,

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.

OF ARTS.

Among the benefits derived from the institution of the Royal Academy is the biennial distribution of the gold medals to encourage meritorious students. As a stimulus to further exertion in their respective walks of art, this must act beneficially upon the recipients. Its prospective a ivantage is also great; for those who have gained the biennial gold medal have, from time to time, an opportunity of being sentabroad to study for three years at the expense of the Academy.

to study for three years at the expense of the Academy.

The year which has just closed was distinguished by this honorary distribution. Accordingly, on Thursday, December 10th, being the eighty-ninth anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Academy, at a general assembly of the Academicians, the following gold medals were awarded:

To Philip Richard Morris, for the best Historical Painting.

To Philip Richard Morris, for the best Historical Painting.
To George James Miller, for the best Historical Group in Sculpture.
To Francis Trimmer Gompertz, for the best Architectural Design.
To Neil Oliver Lupton, for the best English Landscape, the Turner gold medal.

Silver medals were like.

wise awarded—
To James Walte, for the best Painting from the Life.
To Henry Garland, for the best Drawing from the

the best Drawing from the Life.

To Joseph Mosley Barber, for the next best Drawing from the Life.

To Samuel Lynn, for the best Model from the Life.

To Ebenezer Bennet, for the next best Model from the Life.

To Thomas Vaughan, for the best Architectural Drawing.

To Henry M. Eyton, for the next best Architectural Drawing.

To Alexander Glasgow, or the best Painting from the Living Draped Model.

To William Holyoake, for the best Drawing from the Antique.

To William Holycake, for the best Drawing from the Antique.

To Fredk, Percy Graves, for the next best Drawing from the Antique.
To John Constant Worman, for the best Model from the Antique.
To George M Atkinson, for a Perspective Drawing in Outline.
To Thomas Vaughan, for a Specimen of Sciography.

We have engraved the four gold medal prizes.
The subject for the best historical painting and model is the same—"The Good Samaritan." Mr. Morris, to whom the painting medal has been awarded, had the good fortune to gain, in the competition of 1856, silver medals for the best painting from the life, and also the best painting from the living draped model. In his present work, "The Good Samaritan." Mr. Morris has departed from the level, "And he brought him to an ian, and took care of him." The colour, with the effect of lamplight in the interior contrasting with the moonlight seen through the doorway and windows, is well managed. Mr. J. G. Miller, the Gold Medallist for Sculpture, had awarded to him in the previous year a silver medal for the best model from the life. He has been very successful in his present group: the composition is good, and the flowing line of the recumbent figure of the wounded man highly meritorious. Mr. Miller has executed in



GOLD MEDAL SCULPTURE (" THE GOOD SAMARITAN ").--BY G. J. MILLER.

for sculpture, models of buildings, &c.; the first floor forengravings, water-colour drawings, sketches, and cartoons of eminent masters, cabinet paintings, &c. The second floor is for paintings, arranged ac-cording to their different schools and dates.

schools and dates.

The two lower floors are lighted by windows, with the exception of the portrait gallery; the second floor principally by skylights.

To come to the exterior of the design which we have engraved, each side of the building shows two wings, each consisting of

nave engraved, each side of the building shows two wings, each consisting of two pair of coupled columns, of a modification of the Composite order, surmeunted by a seated figure, and each wing crowned by a heraldic shield, supported by two female figures, and two Cupids.

The central feature of the principal front is a sort of portico, being the segment of a circle upon plan, and consisting of four attached columns, with angle pilasters. It contains two entrances, a grand staircase, entrance hall, &c. Underneath the columns, on the ground floor, are five circular niches, with colossal seated figures.

On the second floor.

Spurious Majolica.—The Post correspondent at Florence says the second edition of Mr. Joseph Marryatt's "History of Porcelain and Pottery" has fallen like a bomb among both the buyers and sellers of "modern antiquities" in Florence. One great Hebrew millionaire, as renowned for his collection of crockery as for his command of cash, has at once countermanded all orders for further purchases of majolica. Curiosity-dealers, who a couple of months ago were asking £100 for a cracked plate, are now willing to take a hundred pence. In so thoroughly exposing, in his classical work, the manufacture of spurious majolica long carried on here, Mr. Marryatt has performed a signal service to the admirers of fictile art.

THE KING OF HONOLULU, capital of the Sandwich Islands, has



THE GOLD MEDAL ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN FOR A NATIONAL GALLERY .--- BY F. T. GOMFERTZ.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A NITTING frost—which, after being so long due, bids fair to abide for something more than "a fortnight and a day"—has in most parts brought hunting to an abrupt end since Monday. The ten weeks of the season so far may be classed as good; but the fences were very blind till early in December, and the scent was never to be depended on; it was, in fact, either breast high or almost nil. During the last week the latter feature predominated in many countries, and, although the open had become very beautiful for riding over, it was so fearfully dry, especially in the bottoms of covers, that hounds often could not speak to a fox two minutes after he had gone. However, the Quorn, Mr. Assheton Smith's, the Belvoir, Sir Watkin Wyan's (the two last make longer days than any), and the other hunts, great and small, have not had much reason to complain; and a great many brace of foxes have been brought to hand. Cheshire—whose master will keep the hounds to the end of the season without further attempts to settle "the difficulty"—has had another run, and John Walker has seldom shown such sport as he has done with Sir Watkin's during the latter part of November and nearly the whole of December. His number up to this point is thirty-six brace, many of which have been of the true straight-necked order. Tom Sebright has been laid on his back from the effects of a fall, though not so severe as the one which befell Mr. Garth's huntsman and George Carter—the first which has been hunting the hounds in a style well worthy of his tutor, to whom he has now whipped in for thirteen seasons. Lord Henry Bentinck had just advertised for jive, instead of six, days a week; and we hear that, owing to certain reasons, some Lincolnshire men are not preserving foxes in his country, and that the fields are becoming "beautifully less."

The trotting men showed in great force at Lucas's last week, and many who expected to bring something away for 50 guineas found themselves wofully disappointed. That, in fact, was the first bid for the American hors

mile in two minutes 40 seconds. The hammer at last fell, it was said, to a midland counties hunting man, who desires the luxury of setting off for cover half an hour after every one else. The price was 205 guineas—oddly enough, exactly the same as was reached for the English trotter, "Arab," that afternoon. The two had never been put together, and Arab was nearly a hand higher, more stylish, and quite as much of a star-gazer when he was fairly set moving. Nothing could have been more uninviting than the American in his slow

quite as much of a star-gazer when he was fairly set moving. Nothing could have been more uninviting than the American in his slow paves.

Mr. Frail has conformed at last to the Newmarket rule, the violation of which has so wofully thinned the Chester Cup entries. Adamas (who is now in the hands of another trainer), Blink Bonny, Saunterer, Gemma di Vergy, and Black Tommy, are all in it, along with One Act, the winner in 1856, who did not run in public all last season. Annandale, the sire of Clydesdale, is gone to Scotland this year; and Charles XII. (some of whose lunters have been very good) is once more to be sold. Lambourne, Oakball, and Stork are among the lots on Monday at Tattersall's, as also Hunting Horn (brother St. Huhert), the 570-guinea Surplice yearling, who was allowed by the congregated horse-breeders at Doncaster, in 1835, to be the most furnished for his age that had ever been seen. Still, one of Mr. Cookson's Touchstones last year fell very little short of him to cureye, and, unlike Hunting Horn, he looked full of pace as well.

The Reading Steeplechases smacked of old times in point of attendance of men and horses, but the line was not liked, and was a good type of the awkward "South Berkshire" country. George Whitmore, the very popular huntsman, and one of his whips officiated in scarlet as course-clearers, and the scene of action was not very far from their World's End kennels. The Liverpool Steeplechase boasts of fifty-four entries, including Abd-el-Kader, Knight of the Shire, Emigrant, and Old Bourton. Tame Deer is among the exturfites who has taken to the "jumping profession."

A great season among coursers in the north, and a weak one in the south, has come to a temporary suspension, giving the leashmen plenty of time at their firesides to discuss the Waterloo Cup prospects. Athuelha's Aintree luck quite deserted him at Kenilworth. We observe that Captain Daintree's Debonair, who was bought in for seventy guineas at Aldridge's on the 12th ult., has been winning in her wonted style at Ba

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND has declined to accept either of the vacancies now existing on the Irish Bench.—Globe.

Francis Davis, better known as "the Belfast man," has been placed on the Government literary fund for a pension of £50 a year.

Mr. John Henderson, a member of the late firm of Fox and Henderson, died in the 47th year of his age, at Kelvin Grove, near Birmingham, on Monday afternoon, after a few days' severe illness.

Henderson, died in the 47th year of his age, at Kelvin Grove, near Birmingham, on Monday afternoon, after a few days' severe illness.

A VILLAGE CHRISTMAS TREE.—The inhabitants of Brooke, in the county of Norfolk, were highly delighted, on Tuesday last, with an entertainment provided for them as a sequel to the Christmas lecture of the Deenery Association, of which Brooke is the head-quarters. The lecturer, G. A. Holmes, Esq., of Trinity College, Cambridge, had announced as his subject. "The Blossoms that hang on the Bough at Christmas, with a practical Illustration," At the close of the lecture, which was appropriate to the occasion, a curtain dropped, disclosing to the audience a magnificent tree, whose boughs were hung with "blossoms" of the most varied description. It was flanked by tables which were literally loaded with articles of the most useful character, chiefly consisting of winter comforts for the cottagers, &c. Mrs. Holmes and Mrs. Beal presided at the tables, whilst the "blossoms," or rather the fruits, were distributed by Dr. Beal, the Vicar of the parish, as the holders of the tickets established their claims. For two hours frocks and pinafores, woollen socks, babies' shoes and aprous, comforters and cuffs, neckties, gauntlets, and hoeds, packets of trea and sugar, orders for coals, and other desirable and useful presents were distributed among the audience, much to their satisfaction and delight. About 230 of the parishioners were present in the school-room, the entire population amounting to between 760 and *60. Amongst them were the members of the adult evening schools in this and the adjoining paishes. Several of the neighbouring clergy were present; and the occasion will long be remembered by the villagers, as one of much unalloyed give. We have taken occasion for several years to rotice the proceedings of the Socke Deanery Society.

The Royal Italian Opens is rapidly approaching completion. The façade

this lecture was connected; and learn that seven additional parishes have this year united themselves with the Brooke Deanery Society.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—The new home of the Italian opera is rapidly approaching completion. The façade in Bow-street is almost complete, and the side walls are so nearly finished as to justify the raising of the first great girder, sixteen of which are to support the roof. These girders, which are what is called lattice girders are all of wrought iron, and weigh each somewhere about sixteen tens. The interior semicircles of brickwork from which the several tiers of boxes are to spring are finished, and the workmen are now busy at the back wall. There will be fewer tens of boxes, and fewer boxes in each tier, than in the late theatre, the object of Mr. Gye being to give greater place and better accommodation to his patrons, even although at the cost of considerable pecuniary sacrifice. The pit will be ten feet wider, the rame increase being given to the stage; and, by a judicious alteration in the design, every one in the house will be enabled to see the stage readily. Great improvements will be made in the scene arrangements; amougs others, the crection of an extensive painting-room 90 feet by 40, and the abolition of the old-fashioned "flies"—the effect of the latter innovation being to facilitate the exhibition of spectacle to an extent hitherto unknown in our theatres. In almost every case the use of iron will be substituted for wood, and every other precaution taken to render the building as nearly irreproof as possible. The works, which commenced on the 29th of September last, have been carried on with great rapidity, and, in their present espect, afford every prospect of being finished by the 1st of May, on which day Mr. Gye is bound by his contract to open the theatre.

on which day Mr. Gye is bound by his contract to open the theatre.

The whole of the troops encamped at Addershott will be reviewed on the 16th inst., in honour of the marriage of the Princess Royal.

Speedy Administration of Jestice.—The Melbourne Age gives the following instance of prompt punishment:—On Monday afternoon one Thomas Stephens was detected in attempting to pick a lady's pocket in the Post-office. The light-fingered worthy was given in charge at tive minutes to two, he was brought before the resident magistrate at two, and he was centenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard latour. At half-past two he was delivered from the police-van at the pao', and before three o'clock he was commencing work in the stoneyard of the prison.

Preferments and Appointments in the Church.—Rev. M. De Burgh, Prebend of Donoughmore and Preacher at the Cathedral; Rev. V. S. Drapes, Prebend and Rector of Tascoffin, diocese of Ossory; Rev. J. Guthrie, Canon of Bristol Cathedral. Rectories: The Rev. W. K. Burrough to Grangesylve, diocese of Leighlin; Rev. C. K. Bushe to Mothell (with Vicarage), diocese of Ossory; Rev. J. A. P. Linskill to Beaudesert, Warwickshire; Rev. G. Mullins to Chalfield Magna, near Melksham; Rev. H. W. Wood to Holwell, Dorset. Vicarages: The Rev. H. W. Mood to Holwell, Dorset. Vicarages: The Rev. H. W. Allen to Hatfield Peyerell, Essex; Rev. C. H. Ford to Bishopton, Durham. Incumbencies: The Rev. S. Arnott to Chutham; Rev. A. W. Boycott to Aldeby, near Beceles; Rev. A. Maunsell to Monstreven; Rev. T. Nolan to Regent-square Chapel, St. Paneras; Rev. H. V. Seriven to Preston-on-Stour; Rev. D. J. Wilson to Trinty Chapel, Knightsbridge; Chaplaincies: The Rev. C. Evans to the Bishop of Manchester; Rev. J. H. Nowers to the Convict Department, Wakefield House of Correction. Perpetual Ouracy: The Rev. C. Hodgeon to Playford, Suffolk. Caracies: The Rev. C. Bullivant to Cheadle, Staffordshire; Rev. M. H. Coote to Balana, diocese of Meath; Rev. J. M. Fawceit to St. Martin, Liverpool; Rev. G. S. Gerrard to St. Mary, Kilkenny; Rev. W. Henderson to Ballymore, Westmeath: Rev. A. Isaac, of Croah, to Isathkeale; Rev. D. L. Isaac to Llangathen and Llandilo-vawr, Carmarthenshire; Rev. C. Lloyd to St. John the Evangelist, Durdham Down; Rev. G. Steele to Bladow, Woodstock; Rev. O. Sumner to St. Matthias Church, on the Weir, Bristol. Rev. G. Knox to be Missionary Curate for the eastern districts of London.

CHILD BURNT TO DEATH,-Another melancholy instance of CHILD BURNT TO DEATH.—Another melancholy instance of death by burning, through children being left withour proper protection, centred on Wednesday. In this case the sufferer was Mary Ann Breesland, five years of age, daughter of parents residing in Summers-street. Tanner's-hill, Depford. The father was engaged at his usual work, and the mother had gone out charing, leaving the deceased in charge of another child. On the father returning he was shocked at finding the deceased lying down frightfully burnt. Her clothes had caught fire, and the younger child, on seeing the danger its sister was in, had run to another part of the house and escaped injury. Medical assistance was obtained, but the deceased had then been dead some time.

AT THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, on Monday, the trial of Mr. Edward Auchmuty Glover for misdemeanour, in having made a false declaration as to his qualification as a member of the House of Commons, was, at the request of the defendant's counsel, ordered to stand over to the February Session.

IN THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT on Wednesday an ex-IN THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT on Wednesday an exciting scene took place upon the trial of Christian Sattler, on the charge of murdering Charles Thain, the detective officer. The evidence of the deceased, taken before he died, was conclusive of guilt as to the act of shooting, and other evidence in support of the charge induced the jury to find the prisoner "Guilty." The main point of the defence was a technical one, that the culprit was filegally in custody at the time of the murder, being the subject of a Foreign Power; but the Court overruled this objection, and sentence of death was pronounced. The prisoner exhibited great emotion, and repeatedly interrupted the Judge.

Two Coloured Girls have recently been driving an excellent Two Coloured Girls have recently been driving an excellent begging trade in the streets on the pretence of being fugitive slaves. They toid a very circumstantial and romantic story, to which many benevolent persons lent a ready ear. The police, however, took up the case. At first the magistrate was deceived, and believed their tale, but the result is that the girls are proved to be the offspring of an Irish pauper in the Chelsea workhouse and an old black woman. When confronted with each other at the police-court, parents and children stoutly denied all knowledge of cach other; but a few days ago, the father having died, natural affection, even in such a case as this, displayed in a visit to the corpse, betrayed the imposture, and the girls have confessed that the report of the police is true.

Four short but severe shocks of an earthquake were felt at St. Gervais (Savoy) on the 2sth ult., at intervals of three or four minutes (ach.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The purchases of money stock in the Consol Market during the week have been less numerous, but time bargains have continued extensive. Owing, however, to some heavy sales of stock for parties desirous of realising, the fluctuations in prices have increased, and, to some extent, a check has been given to the late upward movement in value; nevertheless Consols have maintained a comparatively high figure, and the market for them must be considered in a healthy state. The payment of the dividends—due on the 8th inst—will possibly have the effect of producing even greater firmmess, more especially as money is rapidly lowering in price in the general Discount Market. On Thursday the Directors of the Bank of England reduced the mind of the dividence of descounts of the state of the lank of England reduced the blook to discount of six percent, and this reduction was not materially influenced by the reduction of the lank of the precious metals, viz.—2476,500 from the Colling was not materially influenced by the reduction of the lank of the precious metals, viz.—2476,500 from the United States. 220,000 from Australia, 229,914 from the Peninsula, and 210,000 from the West Coast of Africa. Exclusive or 2200,000 on passagavia the Red Sea, ever 2500 600 in goldwill shortly reach us from Australia. The quantity of gold sent into the Bank is about 25-00,00, consequently the stock in the vaults is now over 212,000,00. Apparently, until trade revives, and until there is a greatly-improved demand for money, the stock will further increase, more especially as the Bank of France is not now a buyer of gold in our market.

It is now understood that, shortly after the reassembling of Parliament, abill will be intreduced to enable the East India Company to raise a loan of six or eight millions. Already one has been opened at Calcutta, upon the success of which will, we apprehend, depend the amount to be raised in this country. The bill will not propose to give an Imper

213 to 25 d. Bank Stock was done at 218. Exchequer Bills were 88. to 118 prem.

In the early part of the week there were some extensive dealings in the Forcen Heuse, and prices, almost generally, were on the advance. Since than however, the transactions have been comparatively limited:—Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 100; Mexican Three per Cents, 21; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 41½; Russian Five per Cents, 21; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 41½; Russian Five per Cents, 10½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 86; Spanish Three per Cents, 41½; Spanish Passive, 6; Turkish Six per Cents, 94½; Russian Five per Cents, 10½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 86; Spanish Three per Cents, 41½; Spanish Passive, 6; Turkish Six per Cents, 94½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64½; Dutch Four per Cents, 93½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93½; Curis, 102½; and Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93½; Active Most Joint-Stock Bank Shares have ruled very firm, at full prices. Eark of Egypt have been done at 18½; Commercial of London, 21; English, Scotheh, and Australian Chartered, 18½; London Chartered of Australia, 18½; London Joint-Stock, 29½; Oriental, 32; Union of Australia, 18½; London Joint-Stock, 29½; Oriental, 32; Union of Australian Royal Maid, 2½; Berlin Waterworks, 4½; British American Land, 38; Canada Cempany's Bonds, 135; Crystal Palace, 1½; English and Australian Copper. 1½; National Discount Company, 3½; North of Europe Steam, 4; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2½; Scottish Australian Investment, 1½; London Onnibus, 3½; Netherlands Land, 3½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, New, 16; Hungerford Bridge, 6½; and Vauxhall, 17½. An extensive business has been passing in the Railway Share Market, and prices almost generally have continued to improve. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—
Ordonary Shares And Stocks—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junetion, 5½; Caledonian, 5½; Chester and Holyhead, 39; Cornwall, 4½; East Anglian, 19; Eastern Counties, 60½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 33½; Lan

London and Blackwall, 6½; London and Brighton, 109; Ditto, Eighths, 4½; London and South-Western, 99; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 40½; Midland, 99½; Nortolk, 62½; North British, 53½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 98½; Ditto, Leeds, 55; Ditto, Vrok, 46; North Staffordshire, 14½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 33½; Scottish North-Eastern—Aberdeen Stock, 25½; South Devon, 35; South-Eastern, 72½; South Wales, 81; West End of London and Crystal Palace, 6½.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals—London, libury, and Southend, 99; Midland Bradford, 93.

PREFERENCE SHARES—Caledonian, 90½; Great Northern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 91; Midland Consolidateds Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 96½; Ditto, Licester and Hitchin Stock, 87; North British, 103½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 96½; Ditto, ½ dis.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 1st Guarantee, 117; Ditto, 2nd ditto, 104; Scottish North-Eastern—Aberdeen Stock, 115; Waterford and Kilkenny, 48½.

Bintish Possessions.—Buffalo, Breut, and Goderich, 90; Ceylon, 2½; Eastern Bengal, ½ pm.; East Indian, 112½; Ditto, C Shares, 17½; Ditto, E Shares, Extension, 6½; Geelong and Melbourne, 20½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 54; Ditto, Six per Cents Debenture, 85½; Great Indian Peninsula, 22½; Ditto, New, 5; Ditto, 3½; Great Western of Canada, 21½; Ditto, New, 5; Ditto, 3½; Great Western of Canada, 21½; Ditto, New, 5; Ditto, 3½; Great Huxembourg, 8; Norther of France, 39½; Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean. 35½; Recife and San Brancisco, 10½; Riga and Daneburg, 1½; Sambre and Meuse, 8½; Southern of France, 23½; Western and North-Western of France, 23½; Mediterranean. 35; Geeneally are on the advance. Alfred Consols have marked 12½? Great Wheal Alfred, 4½; And United Mexican, 4½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 4.—A very limited supply of English wheat was on sale in to-day's market, construine and by land carriage. For all kinds the domand ruled steady at an advance in the questations of trom is 1.12s, per quester. Fine foreign wheats merely stated from the construint of the property of the property of the construint of the demand for barley, and malling precess were is, nor quarter degree. Mark was in hetter request, at very full prices. We had a steady inquiry for outs—he supply of which was only mederate—and the questions had an upward moderacy. Beam, pers, and flour sold to a fair extent, at very full prices.

Jan. 5.—The attendance of buyers here to-day was only moderate, yet the trade generally

was only incured.

Jan 6.— The attendance of buyers lice to-day was only moderate, yet the trace general.

Jan 6.— The attendance of buyers lice to-day was only moderate, yet the trace general.

Jan 6.— The attendance of buyers lice to-day was only moderate, yet the trace general.

Truck steady, at fully blone ay's currency.

Finglish.—Wheat, Essex and Kont. red, 43s. to 57s.; crinding burley, 25s. to 30s.; distilling ditto, 4ss. to 3's.; malling ditto, 5ts. to 42s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 68s.; brown ditto, 5ts. to 5ss; Kingston and Ware, 6'ss. to 6ss.; (torekailer, oss. to 69s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed outs, 20s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 25s. to 23s.; to 9ss.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed outs, 20s. to 35s.; to 6ss.; to 6ss.; to 4ss.; to 1ss.; ditto, white, 20s. to 68s.; to 4ss. to 3ss. to 23s.; potato ditto, 25s. to 3ss.; tore pean, 25s. to 41s.; majle, 4's. to 45s.; white, 4's. to 4ss.; bollers, 4's. to 4ts. per quarter.

Invariantly, 1ss. to 47s.; Town households, 4is. to —; Country marks, 3ts. to 3ss. per 260 lbs.

The state of the pean of the pean of the per quarter.

to 4.5; white, 4.6; to 4.5; nonces, to 4.5; Town households, 41s. to -; Country marks, 31s. to 58; per section, 21s. to 47s.; Town households, 41s. to -; Country marks, 31s. to 58s. per section, 21s. to 19s. per barrel.

A very limited bushess has been done this week in all kinds of sieds. In prices, carrely say, change has taken place.

English crushing, 50s. to 61s.; Mediterranean, 51s. to 52s.; hempesed, 41s.

cuarrely contander, 50s. to 64s.; Mediterranean, 51s. to 52s.; hempesed, 41s.

cuarrely contander, 50s. to 52s. per cut.; hown mustard-seed, 11s. to 16s.;

e. 17s. to 17s.; tares, 5s. 04. to 5s. bd. per bushel; English raposed, 34s. te 40s.

e. 17s. to 17s.; tares, 5s. 04. to 5s. bd. per bushel; English raposed, 34s. te 40s.

1.5 to 57s.; tares, 5s. 04. to 5s. bd. per bushel; English raposed, 34s. te 40s.

1.6 to 16 10s. per ton. Canary, 80s. to 85s. per guarrer.

-The prices of wheaten bread in the metropoles are from 7d. to 8d.; of house—
-The prices of wheaten bread in the metropoles are from 7d. to 8d.; of house—
-The prices of wheaten bread in the metropoles are from 7d. to 8d.; of house—

Wheat, 47s. 7d.; burley, 35s. 10d.; oats, 22s. 3d.; rye, Wheat, ('s. 7d.; barley, 35s. 5d.; oats, 23s. 0d.; rye,

s, 40s.5d.—Wheat, 85,188; barley, 87,288; oats, 8463; rys, ariers. dot: beens, the sold last week.—Wheat, 85,185; barley, 67,252; was girsh Gretin sold last week.—Wheat, 85,185; barley, 67,252; was genns, 4600; peas, 16,36 cunters.

a.—This market is very firm, and prices continue to advance. Common sound congou collect 1s. 14d, per 1b, cash. The show of samples is but moderato, gen.—All kinds of raw sugar have been in somewhat active request, and the quotations omproved from 1s. 16 2s, 5d, 19c cwt. Barbadoes has sold at 38s, 20 48s, 61; startitus, id. 10 48s, 19c per cwt. Refined goods sold steadily, on rather higher terms, gen.—Very full prices have been radd this week, and the market has a firm appearance. Mocha has changed hands at 96s, 10 100s,; and good ord, pair plantation Ceylon, 34s, Mt.

Fine Mocha has changed hands at 90s. to 100s.; and good ord. pair plantation Ceylon, 54s. per cwt.

Rice—Most descriptions have nold to a fair extent, and prices have advanced 31, per cwt.

Rice—Most descriptions have nold to a fair extent, and prices have advanced 31, per cwt.

Rick—Most descriptions in latter have been only moderate; pever helps, prices of all kinds are well support of the facen is steady, and is, net cwt. descriptions:—The transactions in latter have been only moderate; pever helps, prices of all kinds are well support of the facen is steady, and is, ner cwt. descriptions apport previous rates.

Rellow—Our market is fun, and prece ser rather lagher.** P.A.C. on the spot has sold at 51s. to 54s. 63.; and 65 delivery in March, 55s per cwt.

Ouls—Linsacd of them sold to a fair extent, at £49 10s, per ton on the spot. Rape is furne, at £4s 10s. for the best 6 reign seline*; and £41 for brown. Other oils are rather firmer.

**Durpostine is steady, at 23s. do 33s. kd for synifts; and 9s to 5s. 64, for rough.

Apprilos—The demand for rum is still very linetive, and a sew parcels of proof Leewards by cost of 2s. do 4s. do 1s. do 2s. do 3s. do 1s. do 1s

fired to present wants, on former terms.

Wood.—Our market rules heavy in the extreme, and English wool continues to rule in favour of tuyers.

Fortunes.—The supplies are only moderate, yet the demand continues heavy, at from £315s.

Foliations.—The supplies are only moderate, yet the demand continues heavy, at from £315s. to £7 jet ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—The amount of business doing in our markets this week has no been extensive; nevertheless, prices generally have been well supported:—

Beef from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 18d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d. pork 4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d. pork 4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d. pork 4s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.; both to 6s. 6d.; both 4s. 18d.; well attacky, as follows:—

Beef from 3s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 18d.; veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 5s. 5s. 6d.; p

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 1.

FRIDAY, JAN. 1.

BANKHIPPS.

F CJANTON. Dovercourt, Essex, innkeaper.—T. ROACH, Old Broad-street, minings agent — H. WATKINN. Irengate-wharf, tracel-street, Paddington, menhant. —J. SOFF, Shewsbury, coaldesier.—B G. DYER, Cardiff, shipchanter.—G. WALL, Cheltenham, baker.—W. ALL, Cheltenham, baker.—W. BERRY, Birmingham, Joweller.—A. F. BEK KERY, Birmingham, Joweller.—A. F. BEK KERY, Birmingham, stommarch.—J. ULFORD and J. THOMPSON, Bradley Hall fromworks, staffordsbre.—D. E. BONLES, Liverpool, merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. MACDONALD, Western Bank of Scotland, Musselburgh.—RONALD3 and CO., Paisley, shawl maturicuters.—G. OUGHTERSON, tercoock, fron merchaut.—R. BLAIR and CO., Glasgow, hot presers.—P. M'LAREN, Glasgow, ship-carpenter.

TUESDAY, JAN. 5.

TUESDAY, JAN. 5.

WAR OFFICE, JANUARY 5.

Ath Dragoon Guards: Regimental Energoant Major W. Joice to be Cornet.

1st Pragoons: H. 2t. George Osborne to be Cornet.

1st Pragoons: H. 2t. George Osborne to be Cornet.

1sth Light Pragoons: Major and Brevet Colonel C. W M. Balders, C.B., to be Major. Military Train: Lintenent A. Hunt to be Adjutant.

Military Train: Lintenent A. Hunt to be Adjutant.

Royal Engineers: E. Walsh to be Lieutenant.

Royal Engineers: E. Walsh to be Lieutenant.

Royal Engineers: E. Walsh to be Lieutenant.

George Capt. G. P. Colbic to be Captains.

This: Capta R. Whigham and B. Hall to be Captain.

This: Prevet Lieut.—Col. G. King to be Major; Lieut. J. Beingand to Lockhart to be Lieumant-Colonel; Captain.

Hospitzal Engineers: C. Colbic to be Captain.

This: Capta R. Whigham and B. Hall to be Captain.

This: Capta R. Whigham and B. Hall to be Captain.

This: Capt. C. P. Colbic to be Captain.

This: Capt

HOSPITAL STAIL.-Assist. Surg. J. A. Hanbury, M.B., to be [Assistant Surgeon to the

BEEVET,-Lieut.-Col. G. C. Langley to be Colenel in the Ar

and sate never (corons planet :- w. Hardwiss, issuen, bancasinte, manufacturing choisis.

SCOTCH SECTESTRATIONS.

J. and W. WALLACE, Glass ow. sewed muslin manufactures. -J. W. GRAHAM, Spring-loyn, near Gasgow, ing.co. -W. W. CAMERON, Glasgow, brush-manufacturer. -D. M. KENZIE, Glasgow, painter. -W. MCCI-LOCH, Glasgow, general insichant -J. SMIIII, Bellneadie, Ju holog ferore, R. GALLOWAY, Alloa, seedsman. -R. HEANDEL, Glasgow, chemist. -J. MACKI & IOSH, Inverness, spirit-muchant.

On the 19th September, at Petermanylitzberg, Port Natal, the wife of J. W. Bovell, Esq., Arbitant Commissary-General, of a son. On the 4 h inst. at 15. Oxford-road, Islington, the wife of Ebenezer Smith, Esq., late of Melbourne, Victora, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Oporto, on 28th December, 1857, Caroline Anna. wife of Thomas Cathbert Wigham.
On the 27th Duc., at her residence, 82. Albany-street, Regent a-park, in her 65th year,
Charlotte, sixth daughter of the late Churics Price, Esq., of the Legacy-office, Somerred
Rose.

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RAVEN'S PATENT READY INDEX. trouble, and wear and test of the book, must prove very uselan. "Vide Illustrated Lenden News, Dec. 19, 1857—Stationers, Account Book, and Sealings wax Makers, 46, Fish-street-hill, near the Blonu ment, E.C., London.

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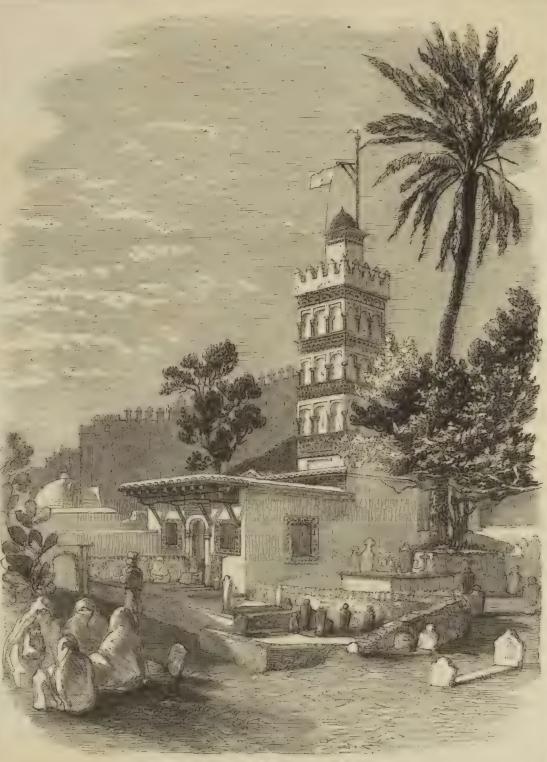
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ALGIERS.

(From the Sketch-book of a recent Tourist.) The rue Bab el Oued, going northwards, passes through the old wall, the gate having been pulled down, to which during Charles V.'s attack upon the town his vanguard advanced with no favourable result. On the right is an old fort, and on the left the old ditch, beyond which are some domed tombs and a fountain, shaded by a palm and bella sombre trees. A motley and incongrueus mixture of omnibuses, necresses selling bread and fruit, donkeys staggering under loads of wood, Spaniards with mule-carts, squalid Arabs with vegetables, and boys, native and foreign, carrying on a guerrilla warfare with each other, haunt this spot. Having got through the crowd, we have on our right the large open space of the Champ des Manceuvres, formerly a cemetry, which counted among its tombs those of the five Deys who in one day, one after another, were raised to the throne and assassinated. The sixth who was proclaimed managed to appease the tunult of the Janissaries, and preserved his life and his recent honours. The French levelled the space, and made it into a paradeground. From it we give a very characteristic View of the town. The old wall with many towers climbs the steep hill crowned by the great fortress of the Casbah, and the flat-roofed white houses of the town ascend in uneven steps one above another. Outside the wall is the great ditch, which is almost a ravine, and on its opposite side are the mosque and tomb of a great saint. Sidi Abderahman, from whose walls the Jardin Marengo extends for a considerable distance to the right. It is a pretty garden, in terraces, and is open to the public; and on Sunday, when a band plays there, is crowded with the gayest toilets of the capital. It was made by convicts under the direction of a Colonel Marengo, whence its name. Every year as the trees grow larger it will improve, and many a beautiful peep of the town, the sea, the mountains, and last, not least, the minaret of Sidi Abderahman, with its rival palace, charmed us as we wandered along its torraces. Of the mosque we give a nea



CEMETERY AND TOMB OF SIDI ABDERAHMAN, ALGIERS.

more or less remote, been shaken or prostrated. The catastrophes of the very last year would have taught them a lesson had they been capable of learning one. Putting earthquakes out of the question, these areades are a great luxury, almost a necessity, for without them a large proportion of the better-dressed inhabitants would be unable to venture outside their doors for weeks at a time during the winter. Three or four consecutive months of rain are by no means unusual; and Algerian rains, driven by Algerian winds, laugh at umbrellas and great-coats. The natives show us the raiment best suited to the climate—the thick bournouses with their large hoods, of which garments they wear two or three at once. The army here have the cabane with a large hood; and every variety of hooded dreadnought, and water-proof, is seen on the backs of civilians. No where else did we ever see so many indiarubber goloshes and leggings in use.

The tall French houses and areades have not utterly destroyed all the Moorish architecture in the lower town, but they mask some fine relics of the older inhabitants. Three or four spacious courts, surrounded with colonnades and galleries, and with fountains in the centre, have, by a sort of dramatic retribution, been transformed from being the focus of all that was disorderly, lawless, and licentious, into the chief seat of order, method, and regularity—the barracks of the unruly Janissaries, being now occupied by the Postoffice, the Treasury, and College.

The rue Bab el Oued and the rue Bab Azoun run along the whole base of the town. Any one of the many streets that branch from them on the side away from the sea will take us at once into the old part of the town, and, eventually, to the Casbah. No matter in what direction one wanders, as long as it is up hill, to the Casbah one must come in time, for to it the two lines of the old town wall and all the streets inside them converge. The Casbah was the Citadel and Palace of the Deys, but formerly they lived at the Jenina, close to the present P



ALGIERS, FROM THE PARADE-GROUND.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY NELSON.

THE RIGHT HON. HILARE, COUNTESS DOWAGER NELSON, who died suddenly at Paris on the 22nd ult., was the third daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Barlow, K.C.B. She was married, first, 27th February, 1817, to her cousin, Captain George Ulric Barlow, who died in 1824; and, secondly, the 26th March, 1829, to the Rev. William. D.D., first Earl Nelson, elder brother and successor of the hero of Trafalgar, she being the Earl's second wife. Her Ladyship, after the death of Earl Nelson, which occurred on the 28th February, 1835, married, thirdly, the 7th February, 1837, George T. Knight, Ess., who survivos her. Esq., who survives her.

LADY A. C. FITZROY.

LADY A. C. FITZROY.

LADY AUGUSTUS CHARLES FITZROY, who died on the 23rd ult., at her mother's house, 3, Grosvenor-square, after having given birth to a son the previous 9th December, was the youngest daughter of the late James Balfour, Esq., of Whittinghame Castle, N.B., by his wife, the Lady Eleanor Balfour, third daughter of James, eighth Earl of Lauderdale, and was married, the 9th June, 1847, to Lord Augustus Charles Lennox FitzRoy, second son of Henry, present Duke of Grafton, by whom the much lamented lady leaves a youthful family of four sone and a daughter.

MAJOR BURTON.

MAJOR BURTON.

MAJOR CHARLES ENEAS BURTON, of the 40th Bengal Native Infautry, bern 1811, was the eldest son of the late Captain Burton, H.E.I.C.S., and a grandson of the late Dr. James Burton, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, Rector of Over Warton, Oxon, and Vicar of Little Berkhampstead, Herts. Major Burton was of a most kind and conciliatory disposition, exemplary in every relation of life, and greatly beloved by all who knew hum. He served as Interpreter to the 1st Light Cavalry in the Gwalior campaign—being present at the battle of Maharajpore (bronze star). He had been Political Agent for thirteen years at Kotah, and, with two of his sons, was cruelly murdered there on the 15th of October by some mutinous troops of the Maharajah. Major Burton was a scien of the ancient family of Burton, of Higham and Lindley, Leicestershire, one of the oldest in the realm, to which also belonged the famous author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy." Major Burton's granduncle was the late eminent Irish Judge, the Hon. Charles Burton. Major Burton married, in 1832, Elizabeth Jano, reliet of H. Bradley, Esq., and had issue. The Major had an only brother, Arthur Robert, R.N.; and an only sister, Cecilia Somerville, married to Gilchrist Wycher, Esq.

SIR F. G. FOSTER, BART.

SIR F. G. FOSTER, BART.

SIR FREDERICK GEORGE FOSTER, second Baronet, of Stonehouse, in the county of Louth, was the eldest son of the first Baronet, the Right Hon. Augustus John Foster, British Envoy to Sardinia, by his wife, the Lady Albinia Jane, daughter of the Hon. George Vere Hobart, and sister of Augustus Edward, present Earl of Buckinghamshire. He succeeded as second Baronet at the demise of his father, on the 1st August, 1848. He never married. His death occurred on the 25th ult, at his seat. Westcombe Villa, Putney Heath. He is succeeded by his next brother, the Rev. Cavendish Hervey Foster, Rector of Thaydon-Gernon, Essex, now the third Baronet, who married, in 1844, Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Tidd, of Halesowen.

SIR JAMES FELLOWES, F.R.S.

SIR JAMES FELLOWES, F.R.S

SIR JAMES FELLOWES, who died on the 31st ult., in his eightysixth year, at his son's (Captain Fellowes) residence at Huvant, was
the third son of Dr. William Fellowes by his wife, who was the eldest
daughter of Peregrine Butler, Esq., of the county Waterford. He
adopted his father's profession—that of medicine—after receiving his
education at Rugby School and the University of Cambridge, where
he was Fellow of Grenville and Caius College. He graduated as
Bachelor of Medicine in 1797, and Doctor of Medicine in 1803. Sir
James served with the army on the Continent in 1794, and atterwards
in the Peninsula, and rendered great medical assistance at Barossa, for
which he received the war medal and one clasp. He also was at the
siege of Cadiz, under Lord Lynedoch. In consideration of his conduct
generally, but especially during the pestilential fever at Gibraltar in
1804 and 1805, he was knighted by George III. in 1810. Sir James
was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in February, 1816; was also
a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society
of Edinburgh. He was appointed hospital assistant in the medical
department of the army in June, 1794; was made physician in October,
1795; Deputy Inspector-General in March, 1813; and InspectorGeneral in April that year. He had married, in 1816, Miss James,
eldest daugh er and coheir of J. James, Esq. of Adbury House, Hants.

CHARLES COBBE, ESQ.

CHARLES COBBE, ESQ.

CHARLES COBBE, ESQ., of Newbridge House, county Dublin, died on Wednesday, the 11th ult., in the 76th year of his age. He was the great-grandson of the Most Rev. Charles Cobbe, who was successively Bishop of Killala, Kildare, and Dromore, and. in 1742, Archbishop of Dublin, and was descended from an ancient family long seated at Swarraton, in Hampshire, and had removed to Ireland in the early part of the last century, where he built Newbridge House, near Donabate, the present seat of the family. Mr. Charles Cobbe, the gentleman just deceased, was the eldest son of Charles Cobbe, Esq., M.P., of Newbridge House, by his wife, Anne, youngest daughter of Richard Trench, Esq., of Gorbally, county Galway, and sister of William Power Trench, first Earl of Clancarty. He was born the 27th Dec., 1781, and married, the 13th March, 1807; Frances, only daughter of Thomas Conway, Esq., of Morden Park, Surrey, by whom (who died in 1847) he has left issue four sons and one daughter. Mr. Cobbe is succeeded in his estates by his eldest son, Charles Cobbe, Esq., a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of the county of Dublin, who was High Sheriff of that county in 1821, and who is married to Louisa Caroline, daughter of G. F. Brooke, Esq., of Somerton, county of Dublin. Taree of the late Mr. Cobbe's younger brothers have been distinguished officers—viz., George Cobbe, Col. R.A.; Thomas Alexander Cobbe, Col. E.I.C.'s service, who died in 1896; and William Power Cobbe, Capt. R.N.

EDWARD BULLOCK, ESQ.

This gentleman died at his residence, Tipfield, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, on Sunday, the 27th ult. The decased gratleman was the eldest son of the late Edward Bullock, Esq., of the island of Jamaica, and was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he

#NEAS MACDONNELL ESO.

HNEAS MACDONNELL, ISQ.

This gentleman, once so prominently connected with politics and the press, died on the 3rd inst, at Lara, county Kildare, the seat of his sen-in-law, Nicholas J. Gennon, Esq., J.P. Mr. Macdonnell was from an early period of his life conspicuous in Irish public matters, and was for some years the agent of the Irish Catholic body in linghand during the struggle for emancipation. His subsequent misuncerstanding with, and separation from, O'Connell caused much sensation at the time it occurred. He, after that, was a constant writer of able political letters on various subjects in the Times, and was a charter. Mr. Macdonnell retained his faculties to the last: he was a charter. Mr. Macdonnell retained his faculties to the last: he was a last of the sense and learning, and of a kind and agreeable disposition. He was a pleasant social companion, and was much loved and esteemed by a wide circle of relatives and friends, to whom his death will be a subject of deep and sincere regret.

DR. FORBES ROYLE.

DR. FORBES ROYLE.

THIS distinguished botanist died on the 2nd instant, at his residence at Acton, after an illness of several weeks. Dr. Royle's profound knowledge of the material resources of India, especially in the vegetable kingdom, and the warm interest which he took in overything calculated to increase the industrial prosperity of our Eastern Empire, render his death a public loss. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in his own department of science had a European reputation.

MARSHAL RADETZKY.

MARSHAL RADETZKY.

FIELD MARSHAL JOSEPH COUNT RADETZKY DE RADETZ was born at Trebnitz, in Bohemia, in 1766. He began his long and famous military career as a cadet in the Austrian service, in 1781; and he rose during the first Austrian struggle with Napoleon to the rank of Major-General, which he attained in 1801. He fought with distinction in 1809, under the Archduke Charles, at Agram and Erlingen; and he was constantly engaged until the end of the war in 1815, displaying always great bravery and skill, and especially at Kulm, Leipsic, and Brienne. He became a Field Marshal, and was subsequently Governor of various Austrian Provinces: and was, in 1822, Commander-General of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. He held this charge when the revolutionary insurrection broke out in Italy in 1848. Radetzky was then more than eighty years of age, yet he took the field with his usual indomitable perseverance and valour. He, with his valiant coadjutor, Field Marshal Nugent, an Irishman, was opposed to the gallant King of Sardinia, Charles Albert, whom, though at first successful, he ended by completely defeating at the battle of Novara. He followed up this victory with such stern and severe measures as completely suppressed the Italian rebellion. Radetzky, despite his great age, continued until very recently to hold command and dominion in the service of the Austrian empire, which he had for nearly two-thirds of a century so faithfully and effectively served. Weight of years at length compelled him to retire, and he died at Milan on the 5th inst, after a week's illness, leaving behind him a military reputation unequalled by but few contemporary commanders.

THE MUTINY AT BENARES.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

(To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.)

In the biography of the late Brigadier-General Neil, in last week's Illustrated London News, speaking of the mutiny at Benares, you say:—
"At the head of 200 of his own Fusiliers, and a few artillerymen, Colonel Neil, repelled a desperate attack made by some 1500 sepoys on the only three guns in the place, cleared the town of mutineers, and, thanks to a liberal use of rope and powder, so effectually restored order that he was very soon able to advance on Alkhabad." Without in the least degree wishing to detract from the merits of the late Brigadier-General Niel and his gallant Fusiliers, but in justice to a distinguished corps that had eight men killed and wounded on the occasion of the mutiny, I beg to send you the copy of a speech made by Major-General Sir II. Havelock, K.C.B., on his arrival at Benares, on the 29th June last, to a detachment of "150 men" of her Majesty's 10th Regiment, under the command of Captain Norman:—

men" of her Majesty's 10th Regiment, under the command of Captain Norman:—
"Detachment of the 10th—I am very glad to see you looking so well after all your rough work. I have ever taken a great interest in the 10th Regiment. I saw you for the first time under fire on an occasion you well remember, on the banks of the Sutledj. I watched you through the battle of Sobraon, although I did not see you. I well know the deeds you achieved at Moultan, and at the crowning victory at Goojerat. I did not see you at the outbreak at Benares, in the early part of this month; but from all I can hear I am convinced that the same spirit which led you through your former battles is still dominant in the 10th. To this detachment, and to the half battery of Artillery, Benares owes its safety; and you may well consider yourselves the saviours of the place. I will not allow one day to elapse before I make the strongest report of your conduct to the Commander-in-Chief."

11. J.

CLEMENING.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

In the number of your interesting Paper for December 26th I was very pleased to find some notice of "Clemening," or, as in our village we call it, "Clement's-ing," one of the few remaining old customs of our county, and which is itself, I regret to say, rapidly becoming discontinued.

In the northern parts of Staffordshire, and the borders of Shropshire, St. Clement's and St. Catherine's pass unnoticed, and All Souls' Day (Nov. 2nd) was formerly chosen by the youthful rustics to be spent in endeavours to arouse the benevolent feelings of the good dames and matrons favoured by their visits. Nor were these usually reluctant to respond to their touching appeals. Cakes were generally prepared, much resembling penny buns both in size and the ingredients used in their composition. My grandmother frequently had about 500 made for distribution on this occasion in a rural locality. One of these soul-cakes were given to each juvenile. The following, with a few variations, was the form sung. As will be perceived, a portion is the same as that used on St. Clement's Day:—

Soul, soul, for All Souls' sake,

Jay:—
Soul, soul, for All Souls' sake,
l'ray you, good mistress, a soul-cake;
An apple, a pear, a plum, or a cherry,
Or any good thing to make us merry:
One for Peter, two for Paul,
Three for Him who made us all.
Up with your kettle and down with your pan,
Give us some apples and we'll begone.
Go down into your cellar,
And there you will find
A barrel of good ale,
And another of good wine
(With which I hope you'll prove kind);
With your wine and strong beer,
And we'll come no more a-souling
Till this time next year.
ersion the above last eight lines are omitted, as

In another version the above last eight lines are omitted, and in their stead is substituted:—

Cold winter is coming,
Dag, dirty, and cold;
To try your good nature
This night makes us bold,
With walking, and talking, we get very dry,
So pray you, good mistress, you cannot deny.
This "soul-ing" is now, I believe, only a thing of the past, the above doggerel not having been heard or sung by my informants for upwards of forty years. One who repeated it for my amusement remembers at a period not far distant traversing some twenty miles in a deep snow one All Souls' Day. At one tarmhouse they were regaled with a bowl of furmety.

M. G.

From the new and very perfect edition of "Burke's Pecrage and From the new and very perfect edition of "Burke's Peerage and Baronetage" we have made out the following list of Peers who have died during the year that has just closed:—Lord Miltord, aged 56; Duke of Rutland, 79: Viscount Downe, 45; Earl of Ellesmere, 57; Earl of Harewood, 50; Earl of Casticstuart, 50; Lord Thurlow, 43; Earl of Fife, 81; Earl Antheret, 85; Lord Douglas, 70; Lord Radstock, 71; Viscount Lismore, 82; Lord Alvanley, 66; Duke of Marlborough, 64; Earl of Mornington, 70; Marquis of Ely, 41; Earl of Buchan, 74; Earl Fitzhardinge, 71; Viscount Strangford, 40; EarlSpencer, 59 During the same period four new Peers have been created, viz.:—Viscount Evers'ey, Lord Ebury, Lord Macaulay, and Lord Skene (the Earl of Fife); and Lord Cowley has been made an Earl. The new Baronets are:—Sir Charles Locock, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir Archdale Wilson, and Sir Henry Havelock.

LANDOR AND KOSSUTH -Mr. Walter Savage Landor has the Landor and Kossuth — Mr. Walter Savage Landor has the bolding dedication in a new work with a quaint title, which he has just published:—"W. S. Landor to L. Kossuth, President of Hungary—At your gate I lay my faggot of 'Dry Sticks,' and go away. I offended you by attempting to bring fortune thither, whom I never solicited to favour me personally. My zeal was inconsiderate, but, perhaps, it ought to have effended less, that lofty pride to which alone I was ever obsequious. Permit me to offer the only amends I cam—permit me to show my respect and revererce toward the man who has worthily occupied a higher station than any one in this country can attain, The cloquence of Milton and Demosthenes failed in the support of their cause—the same cause and the same eloquence as yours. Supply me with your English, and I may be able at last to express my veneration of your virtues."

IN THE TURIN PARLIAMENT immense hilarity was caused by In the 1 Crim Parkhashar infinites that y was caused by the inquiry into an election at which the electical candidate was a signor Marrone. One curate had told his very simple parishioners to remember the name well, and by way of artificial memory he bid them vote for the "big chestnut," which is the equivalent of the name. On opening the ballot-box a number of votes were found in accordance to the clergy's of the research of Grossa Castagna;" a gross error, as it proved.

THE NATIONAL DESIGNAT.—There being a surplus revenue of the United Ringson of Great British and Ire all beyond the expenditure there for the period that and yet appendix, 1857, amounting to the sum of £484,338 38.4d., the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt have given notice that the sum of £121,084 0s. 10d., being one-fourth part of the said surplus of £484,336 3s. 4d., will be applied towards the reduction of the national debt.

LITERATURE.

PHOTOGRAPHY .- THE DRY COLLODION PROCESS. By CHARLES A. Long. Bland and Sons.

Photography.—The Dry Collodion Process. By Charles
A. Long. Bland and Sons.

It is but a few years since when we heard with surprise, and some incredulity, that light could be made to delincate images of external objects upon chemically-prepared tablets, placed in the camera obscura. Now photography stares us in the face at every corner—that which was wonderful has become familiar, that which was mysterious is singularly common.

In cities we see glass houses on at least one roof in every street. In villages caravaus with Brown and Jones, photographers, are regularly found. On the hills we discover the tent, and in the valleys the camera. By the river side there is the mysterious head hidden in the dark curtains of a dark box, and upon the seashore the tripod stand is securely fixed in the sands, and a biped is evidently focusing for the next fine ocean wave. The sketcher has fled to his own especial solitudes, and the photographer has usurped his place.

It has been said of the most recent of photographic processes, as was well said of the octo-syllabic verse, that it possesses "unfortunate facilities." This is true in many respects of the positive collodion process, by which the myriads of sad reflections on humanity are perpetrated. Not so, however, is it with the negative processes, by which alone we can multiply the beautiful things which the solar pencil traces with such rare fidelity. The labour attendant upon a photographic tour is great, and real enthusiasm alone carries the amateur forward. The camera obscura and the stand are a burden, and with the tent and the chemical box they become a real load. Then there is the uncertainty attendant upon the processes. We deal with the nicest chemical adjustments. The balance is arranged with caution for a certain set of conditions; alter but one of these and all goes wrong. We leave home in the morning, we work in the dark all day, and we return jaded at night to find we have obtained—nothing.

caution for a certain set of conditions; alter but one of these and all goes wrong. We leave home in the morning, we work in the dark all day, and we return jaded at night to find we have obtained—nothing. Sensitive as the collodion process is, and charming as are the results when all goes on successfully, it has not hitherto been a process which can be practised out of doors without many extraordinary, expensive, and troublesome appliances.

It is, therefore, with very much satisfaction that we have watched the progress of the so-called "Dry Collodion Processes." Nearly all the processes that have been published—the "Gelatine," the "Oxymel," the "Glycerine," and others—have much that is excellent in them; but it appears to us that a dry collodion process, devised by Mr. Long, of which he has recently published a description, is more simple and effective than any other. We have seen beautiful pictures, obtained in Belgium, upon plates prepared in England, and which plates were brought to this country again before the pictures were developed.

Any man may, previously to starting on his journey, prepare, or

Any man may, previously to starting on his journey, prepare, or purchase prepared, a stock of glass plates. Armed with these and his

camera, he may proceed to

Where the bleak Swiss their stormy mansion tread,
And force a churlish soil for seanty bread.

sea Cybele, fresh from ocean, Rising with her tiara of proud towers.

Rising with her tiara of proud towers.

And, resting on his way, he may adjust his camera and his plate, and, in the few minutes which, under any circumstances, he would spend in observation, he secures a picture for future study—a photograph, to give him pleasure in the quiet of his home.

Mr. Long has published a little treatise with which we head this article, and, by following out the simple directions which he gives, all may succeed in obtaining the important desideratum—a parcel of highly sensitive plates, which can be packed in paper and stowed away in a portmanteau, to be drawn out as occasion may require, to be returned again to the same package (without having any of the annoyances attendant upon a box of liquid chemicals), and a plate which can be kept with its dormant picture quite uninjured until the photographer, on his arrival home, at his perfect leisure, in his own operating-room, can develop the photograph which he has obtained.

Such are the facilities offered by this improvement that we may expect almost every traveller will avail himself of it, and thus secure for his own portfolio, and the portfolios of his friends, views of scenes hallowed by their historical associations—of ruins rendered sacred from the sacred memories which still wrap them in their shadows, as the mantling ivy clothes their crumbling walls.

from the sacred memories which still wrap them in their shadows, as the mantling ivy clothes their crumbling walls.

Things not Generally Known: Popular Errors Explained and Illustrated. A Book for Old and Young. By John Things, F.S.A. Kent and Co.

Taking the "Vulgar Errors" of Sir Thomas Browne, the amiable and eccentric scholar of the seventeenth century, as his text-book, the author of the book before us has here attempted to bring his subject—the exposition of every-day errors—down to our own time. There is an abundance of quotation in the work: the cloquence and poetry of excellent Sir Thomas sparkle in many a page; and the quaintness and obscurity of his language are brought into contrast with the vivid illustrations of many a celebrity of the present day. Hence the "Popular Errors Explained" is not a collection of "curiosities of literature," or cut-and-dry rarities of a bygone age; for the present has its errors as well as the past. Sir Thomas Browne repudiated the notion of the Mermaid, which might have been left embalmed in Dryden's witty fancy—"a fine woman ending in a fish's tail"—had not the wonder-seekers of our day resolved to keep up the deceit or illusion; for no longer ago than last June two fishermen declared they saw a mermaid on the coast of Argyleshire! Neither was the Sea-serpent allowed to rest among old Pontoppidan's dry oddities; for the belief in its existence is every now and then revived in the newspapers, notwithstanding Professor Owen's scientific disproval. Besides these ubiquitous errors there are a host of others shown in this volume to belong to all time. Beginning with "nursery mistakes," the classification is under Natural Phenomena; Science, Art, and Invention; Traditional History; Fabulous Animals, &c. Lord Bacon, in his "Advancement of Learning," proposes a "Kalendar of Popular Errors," of which, by the way, an abundant crop flourished long past his age, as this little book proves. Superstition and Credulity, of course, yield a multitude, bringing the belief in Witcherai day life, and to instruct and amuse at the same moment. The work was originally produced in 1841; but the present is an entirely new edition, nearly two-thirds having been rewritten, and the several objects of inquiry brought down to the present day.

CYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL RECEIPTS, AND COLLATERAL INFORMATION, IN THE ARTS, PROFESSIONS, MANUFACTURES, AND TRADES, INCLUDING MEDICINE, PHARMACY, AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY. By ARNOLD J. COOLEY. Churchill.

We took up this ponderous octave in the expectation of finding it made up of the usual "cut and dried" extracts, indiscriminately colmade up of the usual "cut and dried" extracts, indiscriminately collected from previous works and current periodiculs, but we reprecable surprised to find it of a character and value entirely the reverse. Its design and general character, in the language of the author, "is briefly, but not completely, expressed in its titlepage." Indeed, any opinion of the comprehensiveness and usefulness of this work formed simply from such a source would fall far short of that which its intrinsic merits justify. As a reliable authority, and a general work of reference, in all matters connected with chemistry in its numerous applications to the "arts of life and civilisation," and in pharmacy, domestic economy, hygiène, popular medicine, &c., it is elaborate and rich in information.

rich in information.

Independently of the vast mass of formulæ and processes in connection with all the industrial, useful, and ornamental arts and trades, given in language divested of artistic or scientific obscurity or "dryness," this Cyclopædia contains a description of the leading properties and uses of the numerous substances converted to human use, whether as food, clothing, fuel, or medicine; together with brief but clear directions for detecting their adulteration, and determining their commercial value; as well as ample directions, hints, data, and allied information, calculated to render the work self-explanatory.

The present edition, which is the third, appears to have been carefully rewritten, and to have been brought up to the time of publication, so as to embrace the latest information resulting from the progress of science and experience; and is illustrated with numerous engravings, and with many valuable tables prepared exclusively for this work.

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF MERVYN CLITHEROE. By WM. HARRISON AINSWORTH. Routledge and Co.

There have been many unfinished productions—plays, poems, histories, romances—which the world would gladly have seen completed, but it rarely happens that the Miltonic appeal—

Call up him who left half told The story of Cambuscan bold—

Call up him who left half told
The story of Cambuscan bold—
is more than a poetical aspiration. By the reappearance of the serial
before us it seems that Mr. Ainsworth is not one of those authors
who are content to weave the woof and leave it broken. Circumstances delayed the completion of this story in the first instance, but
here we have it in full progress again as fresh and vigorous as when
it first saw the light: we may say more—it is carried on now with still
greater spirit than before. We meet Mr. Ainsworth everywhere—in
the glades of Windsor Forest, beneath the battlements of the Tower of
London, in the courtly haunts of St. James's, amid the desolation of the
Plague and Fire of London—in the miser's lonely cell—where the
kighwayman bravely rides—where the boy prison-breaker gains an
undying name—in the revival of ancient customs—in the marshalling
of strange superstitions—in the perpetuation of historical traditions—
wherever life assumes a romantic or striking aspect—under all and
every condition, we meet with a master of fiction. As far as we can
judge by the manner in which "Mervyn Clitherce" is written, and are
enabled to form an opinion of the story from the incidents which set
it in motion, Mr. Ainsworth will lose no reputation in this, his latest
production. In one sense, indeed, he will add, we think, to his wellwon fame; for, while the poetic fire still burns as brightly as of yore—
while the estro which sped him on with so much vigour in all his
former works remains in all its force—the faculty for illustrating
that quiet, social interest waich has so great a charm for
English readers manifests itself in "Mervyn Clitherce" in the
most attractive form. "Mervyn Clitherce" is a domestic story of
modern date, and, as far as it has yet gone, describes the position of a
fearless, impetuous young man wronged of his inheritance and supplanted in his love by an artful and unprincipled rival, on whom
fortune has uniformly smiled. There are blemishes in Mervyn's
character which time and suffering

THE MEN OF THE NORTH.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

[The anniversary of Burns's Birthday was celebrated in New York by the St. Andrew's Society at the Metropolitan as usual. The chief feature of the festivities was the reading of the following poem by Charles Jackay!

FIERCE as its sunlight, the East may be proud Of its gay gaudy hues, and its skies without cloud;
Mild as its breezes, the beautiful West
May smile like the valleys that dimple its breast;
The South may rejoice in the vine and the palm,
In its groves where the midnight is sleepy with balm.

Fair though they be,

There's an isle in the sea,

The home of the brave and the boast of the free!

Hear it! ye lands! let our shout echo forth!

The lords of the world are the men of the North.

Cold though our season and dull though our skies, There's a might in our arms and a fire in our eyes;
Dauntless and patient—to dare and to do—
Our watchword is "Duty," our maxim is "Through."
Winter and storm only nerve us the more,
And chill not the heart if they creep through the door;

Strong shall we be,
In our isle of the sea,
The home of the brave and the boast of the free:
Firm as the rock, when the storm flashes forth, We stand in our courage, the men of the North.

Sunbeams, that ripen the olive and vine,
In the face of the slave and the coward may shine;
Roses may blossom where Freedom decays,
And wine be a growth of the sun's brightest rays.
Scant though the harvest we reap from the soil,
Yet Virtue and Health are the children of Toil.
Proud let us be
Of our isle of the sea,
The home of the brave and the boast of the free.
Men with true hearts, let our fame echo forth:
Oh! these are the fruits that we grow in the North.

A POET-FRINCE.—"The Royal Academy of Stockholm," says a letter from that city, "has just awarded a prize to Prince Oscar, the author of a poem on the Swedish fleet. The sitting was attended by the Queen Mother, the Prince Regent, and all the other members of the Royal family. Prince Oscar received the prize from the hands of the president, who addressed his Royal Highness as follows:—"Noble Prince! when the academy heard for the first time the sounds which appear to so well reflect the soul of the poet whom it at once recognised as a son of the ocean, it did not foresee that the unknown poet, who had modestly taken his place in the ranks with the other competitors, wore a princely crown. Half a century has elapsed since a King of Sweden (Gustavus III.) acquired in this very place the academic palm. The academy will with gratitude preserve these reminiscences, unparalleled in the annals of a literary society, and it congratulates itself on being able to add to the names of Scandinavian poets one who has been long dear to the hearts of the Swedish people. On the following day the Prince dined with Baron de Beskow, the secretary of the academy, who proposed the health of the Prince, which was drunk with loud applause."

The Indian Relief Fund.—The last India mail brought a letter from the Secretaries of the Calcutta Relief Committee to Mr. Finnis, giving a narrative of operations in the distribution of assistance to those who have suffered, and stating that the sums thus spent have been distributed irrespective of creed or colour, or of Protestant or Roman Catholic distinctions.

A Parliamentary Paper, giving a comparative estimate of -"The Royal Academy of Stockholm," says

Catholic distinctions.

A Parliamentary Paper, giving a comparative estimate of the votes for the various departments of the civil service for the years 1852-1856, was issued on Tuesday. It shows an astonishing increase in the latter over the former of these years. The total sum voted in 1852 was something upwards of four millions and a quarter; in 1856 the votes amounted to six millions six hundred thousand pounds.

A SINGULAR RECOVERY OF SIGHT is recorded by the Zurich Gazette:—"Madame de Flemmern, an old lady blind for years past, and who had gone through a painful operation without benefit, was fondling a grandchild, two years old, at the door of her cottage; the baby gave her a violent thump in the eye, and she at once recovered perfect visual POWER."

power.

The Government have authorised the appointment of a permanent staff of matrons for their ships carrying single females to New South Wales, who are to have an increasing remuneration from the first to third voyage, to be provided with free lodgings in Sydney, and a liberal allowance for a return passage to this country.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. G.—You will find a full account of the proceedings in "The Book of the Tournament," published by Bohn, of Covent-garden.

R. W. D.—Partias desirous of joining the St. George's Chess Club should apply to the honorary secretary forthwith. The address is—Palace New Chambers, King-street, St. Israes's treet.

honorary secretary forthwith. The address is—Palace New Chambers, King-sireet, St. James's-attreet.

**C., Manchester.—Thanks for the games, which shall have due attention.

**SELTA, Dumfries.—Received, and acknowledged by letter.

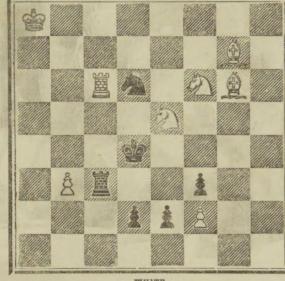
**S. W.—You can obtain M. Preti's valuable book on End Games through Messrs. Williams and Norgate, the foregue booksellers. He has another work of the same description—of which report speaks highly—almost ready for publication.

**H. L.—Frem the following account of the final struggle at the American Tourney it appears that Mr. Morphy is anything but a "slow coach":—"The style and manuers of the two players were very different. Mr Morphy is bold and attacking, resembling in this particular the lamented M Donnell; Mr. Paulsen is cautious and devenative to a fault. Mr. Morphy is vary to King's fourth with Pawn to King's fourth; Mr. Paulsen is cautious and devenative to a fault. Mr. Whorphy is rapid in his moves, and quick in his combinations, his time on any move never having reached a quarter of an hour; Mr. Paulsen is exceedingly slow, some of his moves having reached a quarter of an hour; Mr. Paulsen is exceedingly slow, some of his moves having reached a quarter of an hour; Mr. Paulsen is exceeded, and the exceeded thirty minutes. At the end of the eighth and concluding game the score stood:—Morphy, five games; Faulsen, one; and two drawn games,—Chees Monthly.—From the same played chess since he was ten years (id.

ARGLD.—The Arabic Shah-mdt. The King is dead") is a well-known and probable derivation.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 724. BLACK. K to K 3rd, or 2. Kt to K B4th (ch) K moves 3. Q mates a) 1. Any other move 2. Kt to K B 4th (ch) B takes Kt 3. Q or B mates.

> PROBLEM No. 725. By J. B., of Bridport. BLACK.



White, moving first, to checkmate in three moves.

CHESS IN NEW YORK.

Skirmish between the chief Victor in the Tourney, and Mr. Perrin, of the New York Chess Club. (Sicilian Opening.)

(Sicilian Opening.

WHITE
(Mr. Morphy).
P to K 4th
P to Q 8 4th
K K to K B 3rd
P to K 9 P takes P
K K takes P
K K takes P
K K to K B 3rd
Q B to K 3rd
K B to Q 3rd
C Stelles
C S WHITE (Mr. Morphy). (Mr. Perrin). it should not lightly be ventured while the Queens are on the board.) Pto K Kt 3rd
16. P takes P
17. Kto R sq
18. Q R to Q B
19. K B tks K B P
K Kt takes Q P (He should rather have taken the Bishop; then, with a piece more than his adversary, and his King tolerably well guarded, he might perhaps have defended himself.) might perhaps have defended himselt.)
20. K B takes Q B Q R takes B
21. P to K B 5th K Kt takes P
22. K R takes Kt P takes R
23. Q to K R 5th (ch) K to Q 2nd
24. Q to K B 7th (ch) Q to K 2nd
25. P to K 6th (ch)
And Black resigned. 12. P to K5th
13. Q B P takes B
14. K B to Q 3rd
15. P to K Kt 4th (Mr. Morphy appears to have a partiality for this hazardous move. In the present instance it may be made without danger, but

Another Game between the same Players, in which Mr. Morphy gives the odds of the Pawn and two moves.

(Remove White's K B Pawn from the board.)

BLACK (Mr. P.)

1. P to K 4th

2. P to Q 4th

3. K to K B 3rd

3. K B to Q 3rd

4. P takes B

14. P takes B

15. Q to K 6th

16. B takes K P

17. Q to her B 6th

18. B to K 3rd

19. Q to K R 4th

19. Q to K 8th

19. Q to leat in position.)
Q to KR Sth(ch) Q B to K B 2nd
Q to her Kt5(ch) Q K to Q 2nd
Q takes Q Kt P
P to Q 5th
K K to K B 3rd
Q Kt to Q B3rd
K B to K 2nd
Q Kt to Kt 5th
Castles
Q takes Q B P
Kt takes Q P
Reference of the control of the (Having once obtained the opening. Mr. Morphy presecutes his attack with unfalter-19. K takes Q R 20 Q takes Q R 21. P to K R 3rd 22. K R to K sq 23. P takes Kt 24. K to Kt sq Q takes Q Q to K R 4th Kt takes Kt Q takes P (ch) Q to K Kt 6th "(Black has now four Pawns superiority and his adversary nothing, either in attack or advantage in situation, to compensate for the loss.) 25. K to R sq Q takes K R P B takes Kt. K to R sq 26. K to Kt sq 27. K to R sq Q to Kt 6th (ch) R to K B 4th 12. Q takes B And Black surrenders.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1059.—By C. W., of Sunbury.

While: K at Q Kt sq, R at K Kt sq, B at Q Kt 6th, Ps at Q B 2nd and Q Kt 3rd.

Black: K at Q Kt 5th, Q at Q B sq, B at K B 4th, Kt at K Kt 2nd; Ps at Q B 3rd, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 4th.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

No. 1060.—By J. B., of Bridport.

White: K at his 2nd, R at K Kt sq, Bs at Q 5th and Q Kt 2nd, P at Q B 4th.

Black: K at K B 5th, Ps at K Kt 2nd, K B 2nd, Q 3rd, and Q B 4th.

White, moving first, to mate in four moves.

White: K at Q 5th, Rs at K B sth and Q R sq. Ps at K R 3rd and K 2nd.

Black: K at K B 4th, B at K B 5th, Ps at K B 3rd, K R 5th, and K 6th.

White to play and mate in five moves.

No. 1082.—By G. M.

While: K at Q Kt sth, Rs at K R 2nd and K 2nd, Bs at K R 4th and K sq. Kt at Q 4th. Ps at K R 5th and K B 3rd.

Black: K at Q 4th. Ps at K R 5th and K 3rd.

White to play and mate in four moves.

The Fair-haired Swedish Girl.—A letter from Stockholm of the 26th ult. says:—"The Cathedral of Upsal, as is well known, contains the tombs of the Kings of Sweden. The coffin of King Gustavus I. (Gustavus Wasa, born in 1490, Lieutenant of the Kingdom in 1521, elected to the throne on the 6th June, 1523, and deceased on the 29th September, 1560) was lately opened, and the sceptre and the crown of Queen Gunilla-Bjelke, which had been buried with him, taken out, in order to verify, by the quality of the gold, if they were really those which had been originally placed there. The examination proving satisfactory, they were again replaced. The coffins of King John III., who died in 1592, of Queen Gunilla-Bjelke, and of the three wives of King Gustavus Wasa are also in this cathedral. The coffins, which are of lead and covered with velvet, are placed in sarcoplagi of bronze. The inside of the mow only contains pieces of stuffs, jewels, and bones. By the side of the remains of Queen Gunilla were placed, in a state of perfect preservation, and detached from the head, her magnificent hair, the remembrance of which is handed down in history and in the national poetry. THE FAIR-HAIRED SWEDISH GIRL.—A letter from Stockholm

EPITOME OF NEWS-FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Prince Frederick William of Prussia has received from the King of Saxony the insignia of the Order of the Green Crown.

A letter from Rome states that the number of nurders committed at Ancona during the last month was eighty-five. The secret society from which all these crimes originated has been discovered by the police.

On Friday last (New Year's day) the Right Hon, Lord Haddo M.P., entertained the whole of the boys belonging to the West Kent Shoeblack Society, at his residence, Blackheath,—the fare being roast beef and plum pudding.

Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope, M.P., gave a lecture at the National Schoolroom at Hawkhurst, last week, on "India." Sir John Herschel was present, and moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Hope.

Villet, Bourse, and Lemaire, the three leaders of a band of here-ditary assassins and robbers, which has been for years the terror of a great part of Picardy, were executed at Amiens on Friday week.

The navigation on all the New York canals is closed by ice.

The Duke of Dalmatia, formerly French Ambassador at Turin and Berlin, and a member of the Corps Legislatif, died in Paris on Dec. 31, after a long illness.

Mr. Sergeant Byles wil, be the new Judge in the room of Mr. Justice Cresswell, appointed to the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes. Mr. Sergeant Wills is appointed the new Judge of the Supreme Court in India.

The earthquake which lately caused such devastation in the kingdom of Naples was, it appears, also felt in Southern Germany, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, as well as in Sweden.

The Royal baron of beef supplied for New Year's-day at Windsor Castle weighed 220lb., and the process of roasting occupied thirteen hours. The noble joint was placed cold on the side table in the dining-room, with the boar's head, woodcock-pie, and Christmas-trees.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris officiated on Saturday last pontifically at Notre Dame at a grand mass performed for the soul of his predecessor, who was assassinated on that day last year.

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster have presented the Rev-Dr. Wilson, of the Collegiate School, Eaton-square, to the incumbency of Trinity Church, Knightsbridge.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have admitted Lady Neill to the benefit of the Compassionate Fund, consisting of an annuity of £120 to herself, and £1s per annum to each child under 1s years of age.

The schooner Foam, which sailed for the Azores on the 30th ult., returned to Liverpool on Saturday last, having bean in collision with a brig, in which she was cut down to the water's edge, had her mainmast carried away, and two of her crew killed.

It is stated that the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon's bazaar, which closed on Friday week, realised, after paying all expenses, £900 towards the erection of a suitable tabernacle for Mr. Spurgeon and the members of his church and congregation.

Fifteen persons were killed by the burning of the steam-ship Colonel Edwards, on the Red River, United States, on the 19th ult.

The Bulletin des Lois publishes an Imperial decree enacting that the copyright laws of France shall henceforth be applicable to the French colonies.

Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Langston, the members for Oxford, took part in the Druids' Anniversary Festival held in that city on Friday

The number of emigrant ships which sailed from Antwerp in the year 1857 was sixty-seven, and they carried out 13,323 persons.

The Rescue Society's Reformatory Institution for Girls at Hampstead, has been certified by the Secretary of State as fit to be a reformatory school.

The number of patients relieved at the Royal Free Hospital.

The number of patients relieved at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, during last week, was 2007; of which 622 were new cases. Barnum's house at Bridgeport, Connecticut, United States, was totally destroyed by fire on the 17th ult; the loss was one hundred thousand dollars.

The Right Hon. Richard Moore, one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench, Ireland, died on Thursday week. The deceased Judge filled successively the offices of Solicitor and Attorney General, and was raised to the Bench during the Ministry of Lord John Russell in 1847.

The Catherine Adamson was wrecked inside the North Head, Sydney, on the 24th of October, and twenty-five of the crew and passengers were drowned.

A motion of Count Cavour in the Piedmontese Chamber for an inquiry into the conduct of the clergy during the late election was carried by a majority of 88 votes against 35.

Mr. Bright, M.P., has been staying during the past week with Mr. Cobden, at Dunford House. We believe (says the West Sussex Gazette) that Mr. Bright is nearly restored to good health.

A shock of earthquake was felt on the 19th ult. at St. Denisdre, in Alright. The assillation leaves the 19th ult. at St. Denisdre, in Alright.

A snock of callinguate was left of the 15th the at the deciders in Algiers. The oscillation lasted about 15 seconds, and the direction was from the S.W.

It is announced in Paris that M. Villemain is about to publish Memoirs of Chateaubriand, Burke, Fox, Lord Canning, Lord Grey, Laisné, De Ferres, Royard Collaid, &c.

At a meeting of the Surrey magistrates, held at the Sessionshouse, Newington-causeway, on Tuesday, Mr. J. E. Johnson was elected Chairman, and Mr. Thomas Tilson, Deputy Chairman, of the Sessions holden at Newington.

A Ministerial crisis, it is said, is impending in the Sicilies, in consequence of the retirement of the President of the Council, on account of his advanced age.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 490,976 lb., which is a decrease of 28,716 lb. compared with the previous statement.

The Lord Chancellor will receive the Judges, Queen's Counsel, &c., at his Lordship's residence in Upper Brook-street, on Monday next, the first day of Hilary Term, at twelve o'clock.

Baron Budberg, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, is nominated to the Embassy at Berlin.

The elections in Canada, so far as returns have been made, are

greatly in tayour of the Ministry.

The numbers of visitors to the South Kensington Museum during the Christmas holidays were-morning, 14,343; evening, 9168: total,

The large number of 22,000 men are required to complete the establishment of the several embodied regiments of Militia.

During the week of the earthquake at Naples the thieves plied their trade, and the lottery-offices were as much frequented as if no public calamity had occurred.

Venice is now a war harbour. The important works undertaken some years ago for the purpose of deepening the port of Mallomocco, the principal port of that city, are now completed.

Strata of auriferous soil have been discovered on the slope of a hill on the banks of the Rhine, near the village of Lingenfeld, and which, it is hoped, will turn out to be productive.

The territory of Oregon in forming its Constitution has rejected slavery, and will consequently come into the Union as a free State.

The marriage of Prince William of Hesse Philippsthal Barchfeld and the Princess Mary, third daughter of the Elector of Hesse, was celebrated in the palace at Cassel on the 27th ult.

The South Australian journals mention the discovery of the remains of a large antediluvian animal in a cliff on the River Murray.

The Government emigrant-ship Coldstream, 756 tons, Captain M. Rogers, sailed from Plymouth on Thursday week, for Melbourne, Victoria, with 295 emigrants.

The wrecks on the British coasts amounted last year to 2002.

The mildest Christmas-day on record (that of 1837), preceded e long and severe frost of January and February, 1838.

The revenue of the railways of the United Kingdom in 1857 was £24,000,000. The capital of these lines is about £300,000,000. The railway profits for last year are estimated at about £13,000,000, or about 4 per cent of the total capital.

The vacancy in the Board of Education in Ireland created by the resignation of the Right Rev. Dr. Denvir has been filled by the appointment of Thomas. O'Hagan, Q.C., Chairman of the county of Dublin.

On the morning of Thusday, the 21st instant, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress will give a juvenile ball at the Mansion-house. The invitations will be extended to the children of Aldermen and Common Councilmen from five to fourteen years of age.



ADVANCED GUARD AND BAGGAGE OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY LANDING AT ALEXANDRIA, EN ROUTE FOR INDIA.

PASSAGE OF BRITISH TROOPS THROUGH EGYPT.

THE arrivals at Alexandria have been very stirring of late. A letter, dated December 14, says:—"The different detachments brought here by the steam-transports Sultan and Nemesis have arrived at Suez, under the command of Colonel Mackirdy. These detachments formed a total of about 1100 men, of whom only four were on the sick list, and not with any serious illness. The transit from Southampton to Suez was effected in the most satisfactory manner. It is stated that the India Company have made arrangements for the passage of a thousand men a month through Egypt to Calcutta or Bombay."

A correspondent of the Daily News, in describing the scene at Alexandria, says:—"The Peninsular and Oriental Company's agent of this place, Mr. Holton, made such admirable use of his position to render the transit of troops across the Desert efficient that he was said to be ready to undertake to convey comfortably two thousand English soldiers per month through the Pacha's sand steppes.

"The Pacha did not at all object to English soldiers crossing his territory in their uniforms and accourtements; but Government acted very wisely in providing our men with white clothing, allowing them only to carry their great-coat, bread-bag, and replenished waterbottles; more than this would unfit men to stand sudden change of

bottles; more than this would unfit men to stand sudden change of climate.

"The first batch of soldiers traversed the Desert in 29½ hours; the Royal Engineers will have accomplished their journey through the Desert in little more than half the time.

"At five o'clock on Sunday evening, the 18th of October, Colonel Harness addressed the soldiers in a few manly, heartfelt words as to the nature of the service rendered by the Pacha to our gracious Sovereign by allowing English troops to traverse his territory; and expressed the confident hope that no complaint would be brought against them for violation of hospitality. The men made mien to cheer their Colonel and the good ship on board of which they had been so well cared for; but so well disciplined were they that they con-

trolled their feelings at first bidding; for the Colonel said, 'Whatever you do, don't cheer.'
"Though the men traversing the Desert stop every six hours for a good repast, they were nevertheless provided with a day's cooked fresh meat ration, bread, and a bottle of good drinking water."

The accompanying Illustration shows an arrival of late date—the Landing of the Advanced Guard and Baggage Guard of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Colonel Maberly, R.A., en route for India. The main body (two companies) were to cross the Desert next morning.

The second Illustration shows a more pleasurable scene of life—a

morning.

The second Illustration shows a more pleasurable scene of life—a Party of Tourists proceeding to a Pionic at the Pyramids. This is one of the delights of the country; and strange is it to see the helter-skelter "progress" of the tourists mounted on donkeys, driven by boys, who, the "Overland Bradshaw" tells us, are "arrant rogues, and not to be trusted." The Egyptians are great knaves, and are always crying out for "backshish" (or money).



A RIDE TO A PICNIC AT THE PYRAMEDS.

SKETCHES IN CHINA.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

Hong-Kong, Nov. 11.

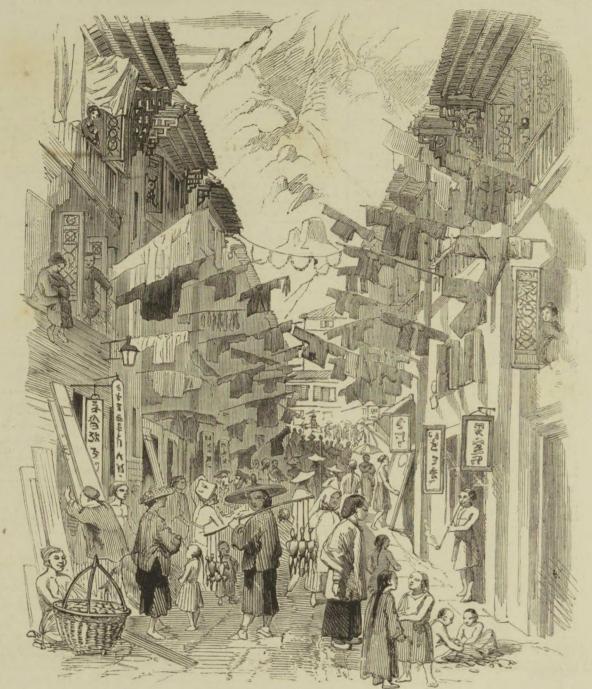
SINCE my last no movements have taken place, and General Ash. burnham has not gone to India. Really, there are so many changes here that one can scarcely believe anything one hears. The American Minister arrived here on the 5th, and the American Commodore came some days after. The firing of salutes has been almost inces. sant. The second batch of Marines made their appearance a few days ago, and the third are daily looked for. The gun-boats are expected to go up the river next week, and operations will commence, it is said at the end of the month. Two Chinamen left Canton a few days ago one of whom states that the town is full of Tartar troops; the other states there is no one in Canton. This will give some idea of the confidence to be placed in reports. In the mean time the troops are practising tent-pitching on the Parade-ground in the evening; and a corps of coolies, who are to go up to Canton, do the duty of horses—draw the guus, carry them, &c. They number 700. They have just received their uniforms—a small bamboo hat, with a crown upon it; a white band diagonally across the chest; and the rest of the dress Chinese. They seem highly amused with their pigeon. I wonder how they'll be ha.

The weather still continues decidedly warm. Fans and umbrellas are the order of the day, and working Chinamen merely wear their trousers. The days are generally magnificent: the blazing sun, green trees, dusty roads, and butterflies, do not tend to impress one with the idea of November, with concomitant fogs and damp, as we are accustomed to. The soldiers are all in white, and well they look. I believe this is the only station where they wear this dress. Two days ago I took a view of this place, as I have not yet seen a comprehensive one in your Journal. My hands got very much burnt in the sun while sketching.

Nov. 12.—To-day has been grey and almost chilly, after heavy rain all night. We now and then have one of these cold days, and the effect it produces, on the skin especially, is very strange. After seven months of constant open pores, it shrivels and chaps the hands.

Fruit just now is abundant, and good plantains, pumaloes, and sugar-cane as good as at Manilla. I'm living at a Chinese house, and have a snug little room: no glass windows, a gorgeouslycarved bedstead-a regular Chinese one, on which I lay my mat. I order my breakfast in the dialect of Canton. It is a very simple one, and consists merely of tea (no end), abundance of eggs, plantains, and bread. I drink the tea native fashion, without milk or sugar. This costs me somewhat more than a shilling. I have tiffin of sugar-cane and plantains; and more tea. I sometimes dine with a party of China girls. I don't dislike their dinners at all. I eat and drink everything as they do; but as yet have not had the luck to taste a puppy. Fish predominate; lots of rice. I ply the chopsticks with vigour. You eat out of a small china bowl. In the middle of the table (without a cloth) are the dishes containing the various ingredients. Into these you plunge the chopsticks, and take out what you like, and now and then present a titbit to your lady neighbour, which compliment she returns. The bones you place on the table. You then attack a bowl of rice, which it is very hard to convey to your mouth by the mere aid of the said chopsticks; but, after spilling a quantity, you succeed in clearing the bowl to your satisfaction; you then send it round for some samshoo, a Chinese liquor-a kind of Celestial whisky, and drink the water the rice has been boiled in, when the dinner is at an end. A large brass basin brought; you wash your mouth and hands, and then smoke a Chinese hubble-bubble. As the bowl is very small, and you smoke through water, only three bona fide whiffs can be taken at a time; but to remedy this you hold a smouldering piece of rolledup paper in your hand, and blow upon it when you want to make a flame; in your 'pipe hand you clutch your screw of Celestial tobacco, and en avant!

I have not sent you a sketch of a small-foot woman: the fact is the few there are here are so much past "sweet seventeen" and so unprepossessing that I have too much love for the fair sex ever to put on paper feet of features that would displease. The girls all want me to take their likenesses; and I have just painted my favourite in oils. She has been very kind to me, sends my clothes to the wash, gets me sugar-cane, brings me cake, and otherwise treats me kindly. They have great objection to appear in the Illustrated London News.



GILLMAN'S BAZAAR, VICTORIA, HONG-KONG.

"My no wantchee you puttee me dat lusee paper." Altogether, can I do otherwise than like Hong-Kong?

I send you a View of Gillman's Bazaar, which is a picturesque bit of Hong-Kong. Observe the clothes hanging up to dry; and, above all, do not overlook the string of sausages festooned across the street. There are two or three little streets in the same style here. At six p.m., the feeding hour, they are full of wood-smoke, which involuntarily makes you shed a tear. The Chinese houses have no chimneys; therefore, the smoke has to escape out of a window in the side of the house, made for that purpose. At the end of the prospect, Victoria Peak raises its lofty head. Shops occupy the lower portion of the houses; the upper is generally full of women, who sit with their legs out of the window. The coolie looking at you carries flattened ducks; what is the object of flattening them, except for packing, I can't make out. There are plenty of children about.

The accompanying View of Victoria embraces the whole of the town. Jardine's Point is the projecting pier with the flag and in the front of the picture. You have a correct outline of the Victoria I eak. The little spot with the cocoanut-tree is Kellet's sland beyond are the men-of-war and other shipping: they are saluting artly every day.

To-day, 13th November, the Russian Plenipotentiary arrived, saluting tremendously: they'll never have enough powder for Canton if they go on firing in this manner.

I think you'll agree with me in thinking this a pretty place.

There is a great cricket match going on now on the Parade-ground between the navy and army fellows. John Chinaman looks on in great surprise at seeing the players running about like shot.

The Furious went over to Manilla the other day to fetch the remaining gun-boats.



VICTORIA HARBOUR, HONG-KONG.

POYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY. It by Voluntary Contributions affording Home, Cloung, as Education to Children of those once in presperity, Orphans or not MALF-YEARLY ELECTION on 12th FEBRUARY NEXT. Subscriptions gratefully received by EDWD. FREDE, LEEKS, Secretary, Office, 2, Walbrook.

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